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From Atkinson's Casket.

THE POLISH MANIAC.

BY LYMAN W. TRAFE.

A Polish officer driven from his home and country, by Russian cruelty—because a wandering minstrel in foreign climes. He seemed constantly under the impression that he was in the field of battle, engaged in steady conflict with the foe; and uttered sentiments like the following:

"On! on! for Poland strike!
The war-cloud fills the sky—
Our country calls alike
On high and low to die;
Advance! brave Poles, to noble deeds,
Our duty calls—our country bleeds!"

"Our grey-haired parents call,
Their sons to dare the fight;
And free them from the thrall,
Of Russian fraud and might;
Shall they, who nursed our tender years,
Be slain by tyrant's swords and spears?"

"Our wives with flowing hair,
And wo'd implor'ing eyes;
Demand our faithful care,
And supplicate the skies!
Shall they, who share our toils and woes,
Be doomed to t.ead Siberian snows?"

"In tones of deep distress
Our lovely children cry,
"With food and raiment bless,
Brave fathers! or we die"—
Shall they, whose voices sanctified our pain,
On Polish fathers call in vain?"

"No—death to tyrants all,
An hundred swords I'll wield;
Ten thousand 'round me fall;
We'll drive them from the field—
Advance! give aid, ye heavenly powers;
Strike! strike! ye Poles! the day is ours!"

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

THE WISSAHICCON.

BY HENRY MATTHIAS.

"Its bounding crystal frolicked in the ray,
And gushed from cleft to crag with sullen sway."
BYRON.

It is probable there are but few individuals residing in the vicinity of Philadelphia, who have not heard, during some interval of business engagements, of Wissahiccon creek, a beautiful and romantic stream that falls into the no less romantic Schuylkill, about five miles above the city. The stream is visited, statedly, by but a small number of persons, but as it is neither found on any map, nor marked in any gazetteer that I have ever examined, there may be some apology offered for the indifference to magnificent scenery, manifested by hundreds and thousands of our citizens, who, though domiciled in its immediate vicinity, have never deemed it worthy of a visit. So true it is, that there is a proneness in human nature to undervalue the gifts of Providence which are placed within our reach, and to admire and covet those which are located at a distance. Were a fatiguing journey of several hundred miles necessary, in order to enjoy a ramble along the banks of the Wissahiccon, we should then, *without doubt*, view its *placid* waters, its *sluggish meandering course*, its *richly covered* banks, and its imposing precipices, with the admiration and enthusiasm which scenes of this character never fail to inspire in the minds of those who passionately love the untouched works of the hand of Nature. But the delightful little stream courses along within a few miles of our doors, and a ride to its most picturesque views, is but an hour's excursion; hence, except to a few whose researches have discovered, and whose good taste enabled them to appreciate, the beauty, sublimity and majesty of this stream, it is almost unknown.

But there are persons who have not been thus negligent of nature's treasures in this vicinity, and to those a visit to the fascinating Wissahiccon, calls up remembrances and associations of the most delightful character. To those who enjoy Nature in her majesty—free, uncontrolled, undespoiled of her beauty by the effacing efforts of human skill—there is no spot, within a circle of many miles, so rich in imagery, so imposing in appearance, so fascinating in attraction, as the banks of the Wissahiccon. The stream takes its rise from several springs in the upper part of Montgomery county, and flows, for a short distance, through a limestone country, remarkable for fertility and a high state of cultivation.—Thence it passes, south-westerly, "a winding stream sleeping on the green sward," into more undulating land, until it reaches the Chestnut ridge, from which it progresses, at times indolently, and at times with an impetuous current, through a narrow valley, hedged in on either side by high hills, steep and craggy cliffs and precipitous mountains, until it strikes the Schuylkill, about a mile above the falls. Along its whole course the scenery of the Wissahiccon is beautiful, but it is the portion lying within four or five miles of its mouth, that is generally regarded as the most attractive, as it exhibits, in bolder relief than any other portion, the peculiar sublimity and grandeur of the stream, and the imposing and majestic ledge of rock work through which it passes. It is along this distance that I have been accustomed to ramble during leisure moments, for years, and it is under the shade of the forests of brilliant hue that line its banks, that I have often reclined, and enjoyed, undisturbed, the sweet melody of nature, issuing from the bursting green foliage around me. I love nature with enthusiasm, and whether standing on the bank of a running stream and listening to the sweet gushing sound of its waters, or seated on an eminence overlooking the waving fields of golden fruit that bless the labour of the husbandman; whether enchanted by the Siren song of nature's minstrels in the spring, or watching the many-coloured leaves of the forest, as they are borne through the air by the whistling winds of autumn—there is, in the scene before me, absorbing attraction, calling forth reflections which never fail to mellow down the selfish and unkind feelings of the heart, and to shed a peaceful, consoling and happy influence—all-pervading and lasting in its impressions—over the heart.

The wild and majestic are, however, the scenes to which I am most strongly attached, and which invariably elicit, to a greater extent than those of a softer character, passionate emotions of wonder and admiration. I love to stand at the base of a mountain whose summit reaches the clouds, and to clamber among rocks and under precipices whose projecting cliffs threaten destruction to the hardy adventurer—I love to explore the dense forests of our bold and beautiful hills, and to bury myself in the hidden recesses of nature, where the foot of man has never trod, where the sound of civilization has never been heard—I love to stand at the foot of Niagara, and watch the mighty torrent of a mighty inland sea, hurling its concentrated power into the gulph below, and to gaze deep, deep, into that awful abyss—unfathomable, destructive, appalling—I love to see the elements at war, to hear the rush of the tornado and whirlwind, laying prostrate in their furious course every impediment to their destructive progress, and to witness the fall of the powerful oak and the whirlings of its cleft branches in the sea of matter above, crushing and overwhelming the most formidable obstacles of art. These are scenes in which the spirit of the enthusiast revels, and they are scenes which strike the soul with awe, speaking trumpet-tongued of the presence of an Almighty power! of the omnipotence of his authority, of the insignificance of human effort, and the frailty of human life.

The scenery near the mouth of the Wissahiccon is of a wild, romantic and imposing character, beautiful in its ever-varying aspect, and interesting in its mystic associations. High hills, occasionally assuming the appearance of mountains, rise on either side, covered with a dense and beautifully variegated foliage. The dogwood, with its beautiful flowers, the chesnut, the locust, the melancholy willow, the sumac, the gum, with its vermillion leaves, and the gloomy hemlock, flourish here in all their native grandeur, and the lofty oak, the father of the forest, stretches out his thickly covered branches to afford shade and shelter to the weary pedestrian. Wild flowers, in great number and varieties, rivaling each other in loveliness, are found in the underwood, giving effect to the drapery of the verdant trees, by enlivening the dark hues of the thickly-growing and overshadowed forest. Some of these flowers and plants are of rare quality and surpassing beauty, and far eclipse in attraction many that are cultivated with care and pride in our horticultural gardens; but here they spring up, year after year, in silence and solitude, being literally

"Born to blush unseen,
And waste their fragrance on the desert air."

In the valley of the stream, along the eastern side of which, for a mile or two, a convenient road has been chiselled and scooped out of the sides of the stony hill, the vision is completely obstructed by the imposing banks, and hills rising above hills, on either shore, and but for the unpoetic notes of a labouring mill, and the span of a rude bridge which crosses a small cavern or cleavity in the rocky slope, there would be nothing to betray the presence of man, or to mark the contiguity of human enterprise. Alas! that not one spot—not even the glorious Wissahiccon—bearing the undoubted impress of the hand of the God of nature, can escape the desolating depredations and officious interference of the onward march of civilization.

The carriage road commencing at the mouth of the Wissahiccon, crosses the stream on a covered bridge, about a mile and a half above, winds up a hill of considerable elevation, and passes over to the Ridge. From the covered bridge access along the creek is obtained by means of a foot path, on the western side, which is marked through the forest, over crags and cliffs, rugged rocks and rooted trees, until it reaches a beautiful green lawn, a little parlour in the wilderness, celebrated as the resort of occasional pic nic parties of young ladies and gentlemen from the city, and where, on the grassy floor, youth and beauty have often mingled in the graceful dance, and joined in the merry song of innocence and gay hilarity. It is a sweet spot, and surrounded as it is, by scenery of the wildest and most romantic character, may, very appropriately, be designated the "oasis of the Wissahiccon." Near this place, immediately on the water's edge, the ruins of an antiquated stone building are discovered, scattered over the ground, and as no trace of the original appearance of the edifice can be found, the imagination is permitted to enjoy free scope in dwelling upon the character and pursuits of its ancient founders. On the opposite side, the bar ks rise up, in many places almost perpendicularly, to the height of mountains, and but few have the temerity to attempt a passage along the course of the stream, as a single false step might hurl them among the dangerous rocks and jutting cliffs below. Here, as well as on the western side, several clevities and caverns in the granite rocks may be found, but it does not appear that they extend to any great depth under the massive structure; and here, upon the edge of a hill, may be seen the point at which it was sometime since proposed to throw a bridge over the stream, to carry across the rail-road from Philadelphia to Norristown. The projectors of the scheme reached thus far in their onward progress, but in casting a glance over the precipice into the gulph below, were struck with dismay at the formidable obstacles which appeared, and prudently abandoned the hazardous and wildly-conceived undertaking.

Near Garsed's flax mill, the foot-path crosses to the eastern shore of the stream, on a rude log chained to an adjacent stone, and passes up through a forest overhanging the sluggish waters, and through a thick underwood, which, in some places, is almost impenetrable. Occasional openings in the dense foliage, which become more frequent as the pedestrian progresses up the stream, afford highly picturesque and enchanting views of the surrounding hills, such as those who appreciate nature in her majesty, would journey miles upon miles, and endure pain and fatigue without murmuring, to behold. In every direction the scenes unfolded to the eye are rich and enchanting beyond description, and remind the visiter who associates therewith ideas of intellectual pleasure and enjoyment, of the beautiful lines of the poet:

"Dear solitary groves, where peace does dwell!
Sweet harbours of pure love and innocence!
How willingly could I for ever stay
Beneath the shade of your embracing greens,
Listning to the harmony of warbling birds,
Tun'd with the gentle murmur of the stream;
Upon whose banks, in various livery
The fragrant offspring of the early year,
Their heads, like graceful swans, bent proudly down,
Reflecting their own beauties in the crystal flood."

One of the most interesting spots on the Wissahiccon, is in the immediate vicinity of the great perpendicular rock of granite, opposite Rittenhouse's mill. Here the dark shadows of the hill fall, with beautiful effect, upon the gurgling stream, and the rich and deep woodland foliage, the tangled shrubbery, redolent of fragrance, the towering cliffs on the one side, and imposing hills and dales on the other, give to the place a charm and fascination, which the reflecting mind may enjoy, but of which it is impossible to convey with the pen. any accurate description. The scenery in this enchanting place, on the sun and [illegible] Kelpius and his friend, scholars of Germany, located themselves about the close of the seventeenth century, and where for years they dwelt in quiet and religious meditation, awaiting, with anxious prayer, the coming of the "Lady of the Wilderness," and where they died, as we now know, "without the sight." It was here, that, at a period long anterior to the arrival of Kelpius, the untamed monarch of these wilds, came to enjoy the rich treasures of nature, and to worship in silence, the goodness and bounty of the Great Spirit. It was here, perhaps, on the summit of this very hill, that the original owners of the soil assembled for the war dance and to make preparations for a furious and bloody contest; or mayhap it was here that the chiefs of different tribes assembled to bury the hatchet of war and to smoke the calumet of amity and peace. Perhaps it was here that the noble young warrior, flushed with the honors of victory, stole silently at the midnight hour, to breathe his tale of love and his vows of devotion, into the ear of his blushing and affianced bride; and surely no spot can be found, in the whole range of our wide-spread territory, so suitable for scenes of this character. Here is the abode of romance, here the spirit of nature holds undisputed sway—and here, among these rugged rocks and in this dense foliage—by the side of this poetic stream, with its associations of woody heights and shady dells, it is fitting that pure and holy vows of love should be uttered, where Heaven, in every leaf of the forest, in every blade of grass, may be called upon to bear witness to their sincerity and truth.

But the Wissahiccon has fallen into other hands. The untutored savage no longer strolls over these silent mountains and vales, for his abode has been removed far away, beyond the western waters. The bones of his warrior father lie bleached and neglected in the depths of the valley, for the high-bounding spirit of the son is tamed, by the contaminating influence of his civilized brethren. The active deer no longer bounds over the hills and dales of the Wissahiccon, for he has been driven to more sequestered abodes. The stream is, however, much the same—its placid waters are still beautiful as mirrors—its shores are still romantic—its groves are still enchanting—and so may they ever remain, undisturbed, untouched by the delapidating hand of man! The place should ever be reserved as a refreshing retreat, where the soul may be uplifted in devotion, and the heart gladdened in sweet contemplation—where no sound shall be heard but the notes of melody and joy, in delightful unison with the tones of the murmuring rill.

"To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been;
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen;
With the wild flock that never needs a fold
Alone o'er steeps and foaming falls to lean;
This is not solitude—'tis but to hold
Converse with nature's claims, and see her stores unroll'd."

Two or three miles above the perpendicular rock, on the eastern shore of the stream, and in a spot equally beautiful and romantic, stands an edifice of great antiquity, connected with which there are a number of interesting associations. It is built nearly on the summit of a slope that stretches into a ravine, walled in on three sides by elevated hills, thickly covered with foliage. The building is of stone, three stories high, with numerous windows, four to each chamber, of uniform size and appearance; sixty years ago there was a balcony around the second story, and the old-fashioned caves, plastered in semi-circular form, still to be seen, exhibit the architectural taste and style of a past century. The date of its erection is supposed to be the year 1706, and its founders a society of religious Germans, probably known as *Pietists or Seventh day Baptists*, who no doubt selected the secluded situation in order to secure peace and quietness in their religious devotions. Many of the aged inhabitants of the neighbourhood remember this monastery, as a building of unchanged appearance, even from the days of their boyhood, and some have connected therewith curious traditions of romance and legends of mystic tale. Notwithstanding the edifice has lately undergone a thorough alteration, and is now the permanent residence of a highly respectable and very intelligent family, it still bears the reputation of being visited by spirits.

The factor this building having been occupied as a monastery, by a brotherhood of Germans, is, however, involved in doubt. One tradition alleges, that it was tenanted, for sometime, by a fraternity of Capuchins, or White Friars, who took upon themselves vows of abstinence and poverty, and who slept upon wooden or stone pillows, with places scolloped out for the head. In confirmation of this tradition, an ancient burial place near the premises, now under tillage, is pointed out, where repose the remains of many of the brotherhood. Another and more probable story is, that the building was actually erected for a religious society, professing a faith similar to that of the Seven day Baptists at Ephrata, near Lancaster, but never occupied, as those for whom it was designed, deemed it expedient to leave the neighbourhood and join the settlement at Ephrata. The Chronica Ephrata expressly states that previous to the formation of that community, in May, 1723, they had dwelt in separate places as hermits, and "the hermits of the Ridge" are frequently mentioned. That there was a feeling of affection between these hermits and the brotherhood in Ephrata, is beyond all doubt, as the Chronica, in another place, speaks of some brothers of single devotedness at Roxborough, "who subsequently fell in with the spirit of the world and married."

Kelpius, probably the first of the hermits on the Wissahiccon, died in the year 1708. He was succeeded by Seelig, who survived him many years, and who was contemporary with Conrad Matthias, another recluse, whose cave was near the Schuylkill. Tradition speaks of these Germans as being men of undoubted piety and great learning. Kelpius wrote several languages, and his journal, in Latin, is now in the possession of a distinguished antiquarian of Philadelphia. He waited the coming of the "Lady of the Wilderness,"—the "woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars," spoken of in the scriptures, as having "fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place prepared of God, that they should feed her there a thousand two hundred and threescore days." (Rev. xii.) We may wonder that such a man as Kelpius should labour under a delusion of this character, but those who will visit the spot he selected for his "prayerful waiting," will agree with me in opinion that it was singularly well chosen to harmonise with and foster his eccentric views and romantic religious expectations.

There is another interesting legend, connected with the monastery on the Wissahiccon, which I feel inclined to allude to, if I may do so without being held responsible for its veracity. It is a tale of unhappy love, and relates to a young, beautiful and accomplished French lady, who followed her lover to the Indian wars, who fought in disguise by his side, and who closed his eyes when he fell at her feet, mortally wounded. Being subsequently admitted, for temporary shelter, into the monastery, she passed a day or two in unavailing grief, and died, heart-broken at the loss of all she held near and dear on earth. The particulars of the melancholy fate of the beautiful Louisa, I may hereafter unfold to the reader, but I beg my young friends who may discover the mound which covers her remains at the foot of a weeping willow, washed by the gurgling stream, to shed a tear to the memory of one whose beauty and virtues deserved a happier fate.

I have thus attempted to give a sketch of the ever-delightful Wissahiccon, and to cast a hasty glance at a few of the prominent incidents with which it was once associated. If I have failed to excite interest in the mind of the reader, let him not hesitate to attribute the circumstance to the feeble powers of the writer, rather than to the paucity of the subject to which his attention has been called. Beautiful and magnificent beyond comparison are the picturesque views of this romantic stream, and for ages to come may its crystal waters continue to course through the valley, affording peaceful enjoyment to the pedestrian on its banks, and unqualified delight to those who may ramble through its attractive forests.

Philada. Oct. 1835.

ROME IN THE CARNIVAL.

FROM T. S. PAY'S NOVEL OF NORMAN LESLIE.

Whoever has not witnessed the festivities of the carnival week at Rome, will scarcely have credit to the burlesque extravagances, even to this day, committed by all classes. It is a page of reality, resembling one of old romance; and the stranger wonders to see an antique and remarkable leaf thus bound up in the [illegible] of common life. The quiet and [illegible] is astonished at the speedwell of a whole people abandoned to the maddest freaks of frolic and fancy,—disguising themselves in grotesque habits, masking their faces, altering their gait, form and demeanor,—entering with fury and ardor into the wildest folly. From the talent, gratulations and various routines, as operas in all the theatres of the world had emptied their wardrobes, and sent forth their performers to play each in the face of Heaven those thousand parts in other countries—at least in ours—reserved for the midnight stage. Here a bearded stalks in the full glory of arms and equipments, with flowing tresses, dark mustaches, and a countenance of more than human ferocity. He steals along after the reling carriage, and aims his carbine at some beauteous victim. There a Spanish lover, with his graceful cloak, broad hat and feathers, and love-breathing guitar, sings his serenade to each passing fair; sometimes, for the occasion excuses all civil familiarity, he murmurs a soft air to an English belle in her carriage; sometimes whispers love to the gay French girl; sometimes kneels to the Contadina in the street; and again, directs his strain to a bright face peeping from a palace window, or leaning or laughing over a balcony. Behind him stalks a knight glistening in armour, who bears upon his lance the favor of his lady-love, or hands a letter on its point to the first pair of eyes that take his fancy—stranger or native, high or low. The fierce Saracen stalks through the throng, brandishing his cimeter, and twirling his mustaches. The copper-colored Indian with his tomahawk threatens swift destruction to each shrinking maid. Old lords and ladies, in dresses of antique magnificence, recall the splendours of the most celebrated courts. The frolicksome sailor reels along amid the light Italian wines he had been too strong for his brain. The lover sighs—the warrior shouts—the spectre glides; and many striking characters are correctly dressed, and represented with serious accuracy and excellent effect—Others there are who delight to fling over the whole the broadest possible air of ridicule. Humpbacks are swelled into mountains—eyes glaring like moons—huge mouths—bald pates—overgrown stomachs—statues of twice the ordinary size—deformed forebeards—and noses of such ponderous dimensions, magnified proportions, and rubicund colors, as may chance, if you eat too heavy a supper, to haunt your late slumber in the shape of an incubus—all that earth and ingenuity can invent to distort and caricature, here floats upon the vast and ever-moving tide, rising and sinking, in the dense, universal commotion—disappearing, and appearing again; carriages loaded with double numbers—horses rearing with two and four—women seven feet high, and sweet girls in uniform of bandits. Those whose ambition does not soar to support dignities and memorable roles content themselves with the simple smooth common mask—a pretty stylish countenance, whose everlasting repetition at length wearies the eye, and becomes no theme of curiosity or distinction.

Some too—so picturesque are the inhabitants of Rome—even while wearing the every day habiliments, can with difficulty be distinguished from the maskers; and the bare-footed and cowled monks and friars—the long-bearded mendicants, covered with rags and wrinkles—the fat priest, and the stern soldier, are only known from the giddy surrounding concourse by their unmasked faces, their steady step, and their grave demeanour. Nearly all the town join in this sport; or, if they do not actually participate, at least throng together by thousands and thousands to witness it and swell the extraordinary spectacle. Countless numbers of ladies, both natives and foreigners, may be seen either in their carriage or at the windows—gentlemen and noble, young and old, peasant and duke, all mingled and blended together in a wild, excited, half-familiar, half-merry, half-mad mass of human beings—carrying, laughing, screaming, gesticulating, leaping, dancing, singing, shouting, and pelting each other with flour, sugar plums, or oats steeped in Plaster at Paris resembling them, and covering the air, the street walks, and all the population, with the white of a universal snow storm. A hundred thousand people are at once unexpectedly assembled, either as actors or audience upon the scene of action, which is in the Corso and the adjoining streets, squares, and avenues.

Our readers on the other side of the ocean, need not be reminded that the Corso is the Regent street, or Broadway, of modern Rome, are ghi and exceedingly narrow, built up closely on both sides with high houses, or gloomy, but immense and magnificent old palaces, all of which are crowded upon every point, where men and women sit, stand, or climb from roof to basement, cornice, pedestal, and balcony. Through this principal thoroughfare two processions of carriages and pedestrians go slowly in opposite directions, yelling each other, and all around them all above them, with showy tributes; and receiving in return discharges in showers from every quarter. The middle of the street presents a tide of the gayest and gaudiest colors, and the most lively motion—not unlike the rapid stir and agitation of a fierce battle. On either side, tiers of seats—a most lucrative profit to the proprietor—are provided for the thousands who desire, stationary and secure, to behold the giddy scene. A sloping bank of faces thus rise on either hand of those moving in the procession, leaving only a passage sufficiently wide for the two rows of carriages to pass each other.

A fool is provoked with insolent speeches, but a wise man laugheth them to scorn.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—In commencing the annual message to the General Assembly according to usage and the directions of the Constitution, I should do injustice to my own feelings, in addressing you on the state of the Commonwealth, I should omit to offer my congratulations upon its prosperous and truly flourishing condition.

Pennsylvania has reached an eminence moral and physical, which leaves her second to no state in the union. Her wealth, her resource, and her recent system for the attainment of knowledge, have elevated her character abroad, acquired her strength and dignity at home. Her extensive lines of Rail Roads and Canals, her ample and steadily increasing revenues, in connection with her agricultural, manufacturing and mineral products, will, in a short period of time, have thrown around her a power and an energy commensurate with her future schemes of physical and intellectual improvement, with the consummation of every project which her commercial interests in honorable rivalship with neighboring states may demand, or the requisitions of an enlightened public policy may render expedient for her to accomplish. Much has been done by her within a few years, much still remains to be done; and that she may be able to reach the age of wealth and power, which will leave her, without rival, and to which she must eventually attain, her march must still be onward. Nothing can stop her career to pre-eminence, short of a mercenary rest, which, if indulged now that a solid foundation for such a superstructure has been successfully laid, would be to her future prospects, what blasting of mildew to the expectations of the farmer, whose eye, upon which he has bestowed much labor, has but visited by their withering influence. There can be no reasonable cause for further procrastination—darkness are at hand; and the whole scheme of improvement so originally contemplated may be accomplished in less time, and at less cost now, than it could be executed for at a more remote period.

The measures adopted for establishing the credit of the Commonwealth have been attended with the happiest effect. When her loans are now offered in the market, they never fail to command active competition and high premiums. Her public stock inspire confidence, both at home and abroad; and from the passing of the act of March 1830, authorizing a loan of four millions of dollars, down to that of the 13th of April last, directing the renewing of nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred dollars, there has been but one solitary check in her prosperous career in her extensive monied transactions, and that was but of momentary duration.

The loan last mentioned was negociated in the usual manner, under the usual notice, and was awarded to the Bank of Pennsylvania, at a premium of twelve dollars and two cents upon every one hundred dollars of stock, bearing an interest of five per cent, per annum; in other words, the Bank pays to the state one hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and forty three dollars for the privilege of loaning he nine hundred and fifty nine thousand, six hundred dollars, for thirty years, at the rate of interest just mentioned. The correspondence in relation to this loan will be laid before you.

Since the commencement of the internal improvement policy, adopted by the state in 1826 to the present period, we have expended in the construction of Canals and Rail Road, twenty-two millions, four hundred and twenty thousand, and three dollars and thirty-two cents. The whole of this sum has been borrowed at an interest of five per cent. per annum, and has yielded to the Treasury in premiums upon the respective loans, an aggregate of one million three hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and fifty three dollars and thirty six cents. Of this sum, one million, two hundred and ninety eight thousand, two hundred and seventy eight dollars and thirty six cents, were received upon loans negociated since the eighteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, and regularly applied in aid of other funds appropriated to the same object, to the payment of interest accruing upon the entire debt.

We are indebted for these auxiliary supplies to the well established credit of the state and well grounded confidence reposed in its characteristic punctuality, as well as its unquestioned ability to meet all its engagements, and which enabled us to execute one of the boldest designs, and to consummate one of the most stupendous works of art known among the achievements of modern times. Without the aid of these annual advances upon our loans, the State would have been driven to the necessity of borrowing sums equivalent to the premiums received, to meet the interest upon its debt, which would have been a policy at once destructive of its financial interests and fatal to its credit; or a resort, must have been had to oppressive taxation neither of which measures, it is believed, would have been sanctioned by the people, and consequently the completion of the great public work [illegible] prospect of which no just estimate can be formed, would have been lost to the public.

The effect, however, produced by establishing a permanent fund for the payment of interest, by imposing a light tax and the prosperous conditions of the commonwealth during the prosecution of the public works, which was produced principally by the expenditure of the large sums of money in their construction, has enabled us to complete, in about eight years of active exertion, six hundred and one and a quarter miles of canal and slack water navigation and one hundred and eighteen miles and three quarters of rail way, making an aggregate of seven hundred and twenty miles of improvement; to which may be added seven and a half miles of extension on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, authorized by act of the last session, four of which are now in navigable order, and the residue, I am informed, will be finished during the current year.

A state of peace and unexampled prosperity, combined with judicious measures to inspire public confidence, have enabled us to commence a work so little burdensome to the people, which will place our future prosperity out of the reach of rival neighbors, will add greatly to the general and individual wealth, and will be the admiration and pride of this and succeeding generations.

It will be found upon reference to the records of the auditing department, that the taxes paid into the State Treasury, under the several acts of the 25th of March, 1831, entitled, respectively, "An act for assessing a tax on personal property, to be collected with the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth," and "An act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth," up to the first of November of the present year, a period of about four years and eight months, amounted to seven hundred and forty one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety eight cents, making the average amount paid annually upon the personal and real estate within the commonwealth, about one hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and five dollars and twenty-eight cents. This sum divided among the whole tax-paying population of Pennsylvania annually, for the period I have mentioned, has constituted the whole burden which the extensive line of public improvements has inflicted upon the people of the great and opulent State. These are, however, arrearages of those taxes still outstanding, which will doubtless be collected and paid into the Treasury in due time.

The amount of tolls for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October last, were estimated by the accounting officers, in their last annual report, at seven hundred thousand dollars; the actual receipts into the Treasury have fallen short of that estimate, however, about fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty three cents, the amount actually received, being six hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents, exceeding the receipts of the preceding year, three hundred and seventy four thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents.

It is estimated that the revenues arising from the public improvements alone, for the current year, will not fall short of, but in all probability, will exceed a million of dollars, which, with the outstanding taxes supposed to amount to about three hundred and ten thousand dollars; the ordinary revenue arising from other sources applicable to the same object, and the premiums upon loans, should it be deemed expedient to borrow money for further extensions of the public works, will be sufficient to liquidate all the claims for interest and the ordinary expenses of the government, without the necessity of having recourse to other means to meet those objects.

Having found the Commonwealth involved in pecuniary embarrassment at the time the administration of its affairs was committed to my care, which left me no alternative, other than an appeal to taxation, which is always odious to the people, or an immediate abandonment of a great and most important public enterprize in which the state had engaged, upon which she had already expended a large amount of money, and had contracted for the expenditure of many millions more, and having met the emergency and taken the course to which my duty to the state, its interests and character pointed, but which placed me in the unenviable situation of being the first Chief Magistrate to recommend a new tax for any purpose, I trust that the affairs of the Commonwealth have been brought to an issue so prosperous during the continuance of my administration, as to enable me to be the first also to announce to the Representatives of the people, and to our common constituents, the cheering intelligence, which will not be more grateful to them than it is to myself, that further taxation for state purposes will not be required; and that the several acts of the 25th March 1831, for assessing a tax on personal property, and for increasing the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth, may, without injury to the public interests, be permitted to expire by their own respective limitations.

And here permit me to remark, that so far from this administration being obnoxious to the ungenerous charge of having involved the State in unwarrantable ruin, by plunging it into an overwhelming overwhelming debt, for the payment of which, the hard earnings of industrious of every grade and condition, will, from time to time be filched from them, it will soon be made manifest, that a fund has been created to the Commonwealth, proceeding from the very improvements for which the debt was contracted, which will not only relieve its citizens from future taxation, as well for payment of interest as for other state purposes; but will enable the Government, at no distant day, to establish a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt itself, which, if steadily and faithfully applied to that object, will, at no very remote period, place the State in the enviable condition of possessing an annual revenue of several millions of dollars, at the same time that it will have been entirely exonerated and discharged from all its debts contracted for the purposes of internal improvement.

The condition of the commonwealth, in regard to the revenues, produced by her public works, presenting an aspect so prosperous: it would seem that the period has arrived, when there ought to be no further impediment to their extension, to such points as give the greatest promise of usefulness in affording facilities to our internal commerce, and in rendering more profitable, the works already finished. Among these the extension from the western termination of the Pennsylvania canal, to the harbor of Lake Erie, by such route as will afford the greatest facilities in its construction, as well as ensure the most constant supply of the necessary element to make it answer the great and important ends for which it will have been designed; presents strong claims which ought, in my opinion, to be no longer postponed. Equally important to the interests of the state, and of the people of a large and interesting district of country, is the project of carrying the canal from its termination at the mouth of the Lackawana creek, on the north branch of the Susquehanna to the line dividing the states of Pennsylvania and New York to intersect the Elmira Canal and Ithica Rail Road now in operation in that state.

The completion of both improvements at the earliest period possible, is highly important, whilst the trade of the Lakes, of the Territory of Michigan, the states of Ohio, Illinois, and others of the western and south western states, would find vent on the one—the salt, plaster and flour of western New York, would be transported into the interior of Pennsylvania, and the iron and coal of the latter state, would be carried in return into the state of New York upon the other.—The advantages arising to the commonwealth, from the construction of both the projected works, it is believed would be of immense importance. The increase of population which would immediately follow the commencement of those additional improvements, would of itself, be a sufficient justification for the expenditure in their construction: but the increase of revenue which would be added, upon their completion, to that already produced, and the facilities afforded to the people of those regions, in finding a market for their surplus produce, places the propriety of the measure beyond all question. Whilst on this subject, permit me also to suggest the propriety of authorizing a further reconnoisance, to ascertain the practicability of a route for a canal, from some point on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to connect with the French Creek Division, and by that Division, ultimately with the harbor of Lake Erie.

It has been a subject of much regret with many of our scientific and patriotic citizens, that legislative attention had not long since been directed to the expediency of authorizing a Geological and Mineralogical survey of this state. Abounding as it is known to do in every variety of mineral wealth, such a survey would be of incalculable value, in still further developing the hidden resources of our prolific and opulent commonwealth. The discoveries which have already been made, accidentally, and without the aid of scientific examination, strongly indicate the immense advantages that might be expected from a thorough Geological exploration. Our state is emphatically the centre or heart of the Union. She has made, and is still making, either in her own right, or by delegating authority for that purpose to others, rapid advances in the construction of Canals and Rail-roads, which are the great arteries through which, by means of other great channels of communication with which they either are, or will be connected, incalculable millions of tons of our mineral and agricultural productions, will ultimately be transported to every extremity of our extensive country. Here then I might stop, and rest the propriety of the measure upon the additional productiveness it would occasion to that source of public wealth and revenue.

But there are other considerations of paramount importance, which affect the interests of the farmer, the manufacturer and the citizen, and which would render such a measure still more highly beneficial to the former, it would unfold the localities in which are contained mineral substances, pregnant with those enduring and fertilizing qualities which would enable him to reclaim and enrich his soil: to the manufacturer there would be developed and applied to their proper uses, that endless variety of ores, sands, clay, and other materials so essential to the profitable prosecution of his business; and to our citizens, generally, there would be discovered many new sources of wealth in their mines and quarries, which lie concealed from them now, but which the measure proposed would enable them to realize and convert to profitable and valuable uses. This subject might be enlarged upon; but it may be sufficient to add, that if such a [illegible] which, it would seem, is destined to be the great [illegible] the value of our soil; it would add largely to its productiveness, and that of our Canals and Railways; it would elevate still more the character of our State; it would promote the cause of science, and for a comparatively trifling expenditure, we should secure a denser population, and add incalculably to our individual and general prosperity.—Permit me then, to recommend this important measure to your early attention. The work might progress gradually: an annual sum, such as the Treasury could spare without injury to other interests, might be appropriated for this object, until it shall have been completed. Several of our sister States are engaged in thus exploring their hidden resources. One of them, Massachusetts, has finished her survey, and is now realizing the advantages resulting from it—a few years, and I trust Pennsylvania will be doing likewise.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at their last session, the people of this state have recently decided a question, which has for a considerable time past agitated the public mind, by casting their votes for or against the call of a Convention to amend the constitution; the fundamental law upon which their government and all their civil, and, I may add, their religious institutions rest, and by which they have for the last forty-five years been protected. Their decision is understood to have resulted in favor of a Convention, by a very decided majority of the votes given in reference to that measure; and whatever opinions may have been heretofore entertained by any of us upon that subject, it becomes our duty now, to bow to the will of the people so unequivocally expressed, and to take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

After ascertaining officially, therefore, the state of the vote in relation to the call of a Convention, if it should turn out as it is believed to be, in favour of that measure, you will doubtless perceive the necessity of making provision by law, for complying with the expressed will of the majority, as early as is permitted possible, by fixing upon the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting the election for the choice of delegates throughout the state, as well as the time and place of their meeting for carrying into effect the objects for which they shall have been elected. That the people may be safely trusted with that which most immediately concerns themselves, and at their pleasure change or retain their form of government as to them may seem expedient and proper, is a position which may not now be controverted; and whatever objections may be started in relation to the mode adopted for ascertaining the public sentiment, in reference to that measure, (the constitution having made no provision for such an emergency,) there can be no doubt in regard to their right to adopt such a course, to enable them to bring about a reform, as they themselves shall consider best adapted to the attainment of that object. By expressing their opinions at the ballot box in the form and manner prescribed by the act of Assembly, they have recognized its provisions as directory to them at least, and admitted its authority as effectually as if the act had emanated immediately from themselves.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to express my views at large, in relation to the pernicious consequences resulting from the creation of monopolies by legislative enactment, and the indiscriminate conferring of banking and other corporate privileges, to the manifest danger of ultimately undermining the stability of our free institutions, and the obvious injustice resulting from them to individual enterprise. I have discovered no cause for changing the opinions expressed in that document, and would respectfully refer you to it for the reasons therein assigned, why the further progress in that course of legislation ought to cease, and a more equitable mode of distributing public favors be introduced. The banks chartered during the last session of the legislature, being two in number, having supplied the only localities in the state, in which such institutions had not previously been established, with the facilities for the transaction of business which other portions of the community had long and profitably enjoyed, but which to them had heretofore been denied, it would seem that a further increase of such establishments in any part of the commonwealth would be superfluous, and should be jealously guarded against, and that every additional application for similar privileges, should be regarded with jealousy and distrust.

An evil, in my apprehension, of no ordinary magnitude has been introduced into our legislation, against the pernicious tendency of which, and its further progress, I would beg leave most earnestly to remonstrate—I mean the practice of guaranteeing by legislative enactment, the payment of the interest upon the capital employed by companies incorporated for accomplishing some alleged object of improvement, in which the state has no direct or immediate interest, thus placing the commonwealth in the attitude of an endorser, incurring to the corporations an interest of five per cent. upon the capital invested in a project, which per cent. upon the capital invested in a project, which when completed, may never yield three, or even one per cent.—in short, it is incurring that eventuality, which was undertaken as a speculation at a risk; so far at least, as the usual rate of interest now paid for money is concerned, a perseverance in the course of legislation, will, before long, operate like a canker upon the public purse, and reduce your Treasury into a state of financial embarrassment, from which it will require no ordinary skill as well as means to relieve it.

It would be much better that the state should cause the work to be constructed in its own right, if it promises to be of the public utility; or that a subscription of stock should be authorized in its behalf which would at least give it the advantage

DECEMBER 22, 1835.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the discharge of my official duty, the task again devolves upon me of communicating with a new Congress. The reflection that the representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the constitutional term of its service will expire with my own, heightens the solicitude with which I shall attempt to lay before it the state of our national concerns, and the devout hope which I cherish, that its labors to improve them may be crowned with success.

You are assembled at a period of profound interest to the American patriot. The unexampled growth and prosperity of our country, having given us a rank in the scale of nations which removes all apprehension of danger to our integrity and independence from external foes, the career of freedom is before us, with an earnest from the past, that, if true to ourselves, there can be no formidable obstacle in the future, to its peaceful and uninterrupted pursuit. Yet, in proportion to the disappearance of those apprehensions which attended our weakness, as once contested with the power of some of the states of the old world, should we now be solicitous as to those which belong to the conviction, that it is to our own conduct we must look for the preservation of those causes, on which depend the excellence and the duration of our happy system of Government.

In the example of other systems, founded on the will of the people, we trace to internal dissension the influences which have so often blasted the hopes of the friends of freedom. The social elements, which were strong and successful when united against external danger, failed in the more difficult task of properly adjusting their own internal organization, and thus gave way the great principle of self-government. Let us trust that this admonition will never be forgotten by the Government or the People of the United States; and that the centurony which our experience thus far holds out to the great human family of the practicability and the blessings of free government will be confirmed in all time to come.

We have but to look at the state of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and the unexampled increase of our population, to feel the magnitude of the trust committed to us. Never, in any former period of our history, have we had greater reason than we now have, to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of health and general prosperity. Every branch of labor we see crowned with the most abundant rewards; in every element of national resources and wealth, and of individual comfort, we witness the most rapid and solid improvements. With no interruptions to the pleasing prospect at home, which will not yield to the spirit of harmony and good will that so strikingly pervades the mass of the people in every quarter, amidst all the diversity of interest and pursuits to which they are attached; and with no cause of solicitude in regard to our external affairs, which will not, it is hoped, disappear before the principles of simple justice and the forbearance that mark our intercourse with foreign powers; we have every reason to feel proud of our beloved country.

The general state of our Foreign Relations, has not materially changed since my last annual message.

In the settlement of the question of the Northeastern boundary, little progress has been made. Great Britain has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted, which I deemed incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for some distinct proposal from the Government of *Great Britain*, which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, that with the strong mutual disposition which I believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with a due regard to the well-founded pretensions and pacific policy of all the parties to it. Events are frequently occurring on the Northeastern frontier, of a character to impress upon all the necessity of a speedy and definitive termination of the dispute. This consideration, added to the desire common to both, to relieve the liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries from all embarrassments, will, no doubt, have its just influence upon both.

Our diplomatic intercourse with Portugal has been renewed, and it is expected that the claims of our citizens, partially paid, will be fully satisfied as soon as the condition of the Queen's Government will permit the proper attention to the subject of them. That Government has, I am happy to inform you, manifested a determination to act upon the liberal principles which have marked our commercial policy;—the happiest effects upon the future trade between the United States and Portugal, are anticipated from it, and the time is not thought to be remote when a system of perfect reciprocity will be established.

The instalments due under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, have been paid with that scrupulous fidelity by which his whole conduct has been characterized, and the hope is indulged, that the adjustment of the vexed question of our claims will be followed by a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The internal contest continues still in Spain. Distinguished as this struggle has unhappily been, by incidents of the most sanguinary character, *the obligations* of the late treaty of indemnification with us, have been, nevertheless, faithfully executed by the Spanish authorities.

No provision having been made at the last session of Congress for the ascertainment of the claims to be paid, and the apportionment of the funds, under the convention made with Spain, I invite your early attention to the subject. The public evidences of the debt have, according to the terms of the convention, and in the forms prescribed by it, been placed in the possession of the United States, and the interest, as it fell due, has been regularly paid upon them. Our commercial intercourse with Cuba stands as regulated by the act of Congress. No recent information has been received as to the disposition of the Government of Madrid on this subject, and the lamented death of our recently appointed Minister, on his way to Spain, with the pressure of their affairs at home, render it scarcely probable that any change is to be looked for during the coming year. Further portions of the Florida archives have been sent to the United States, although the death of one of the Commissioners, at a critical moment, embarrassed the progress of the delivery of them. The higher officers of the local Government have recently shown an anxious desire, in compliance with the orders from the parent Government, to facilitate the selection and delivery of all we have a right to claim.

Negotiations have been opened at Madrid, for the establishment of a lasting peace between Spain and such of the Spanish American Governments of this hemisphere, as have availed themselves of the intimation given to all of them, of the disposition of Spain to treat upon the basis of their entire independence. It is to be regretted, that simultaneous appointments, by all, of ministers to negotiate with Spain, had not been made; the negotiation itself would have been simplified, and this long-standing dispute, spreading over a large portion of the world, would have been brought to a more speedy conclusion.

Our political and commercial relations with Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, stand on the usual favorable basis. One of the articles of our treaty with Russia, in relation to the trade on the Northwest coast of America having expired, instructions have been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg to negotiate a renewal of it. The long and unbroken amity between the two Governments gives every reason for supposing the article will be renewed, if stronger motives do not exist to prevent it than, with our view of the subject, can be anticipated here.

I ask your attention to the message of my predecessor at the opening of the second session of the nineteenth Congress, relative to our commercial intercourse with Holland, and to the documents connected with that subject, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1825, and 18th January, 1827. Coinciding in the opinion of my predecessor, that Holland is not, under the regulations of the present system, entitled to have her vessels and their cargoes received into the United States on the footing of American vessels and cargoes, as regards duties of tonnage and impost, a respect for his reference of it to the Legislature, has alone prevented me from acting on the subject. I should still have waited, without comment, for the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects to admission into our ports for their ships and cargoes, on the same footing as American, with the allegation we could not dispute, that our vessels received in their ports the identical treatment shown to them in the ports of Holland, upon whose vessels no discrimination is made in the ports of the United States. Giving the same privileges, the Belgians expected the same benefits—benefits that were in fact enjoyed when Belgium and Holland were united under one government. Satisfied with the justice of their pretension to be placed on the same footing with Holland, I could not, nevertheless, without disregard to the principle of our laws, admit their claim to be treated as Americans; and at the same time a respect for Congress, to whom the subject had long since been referred, has prevented me from producing a just equality, by taking from the vessels of Holland privileges conditionally granted by acts of Congress, although the condition upon which the grant was made, has, in my judgment, failed since 1823. I recommend, therefore, a review of the act of 1824, and such a modification of it as will produce an equality, on such terms as Congress shall think best comports with our settled policy, and the obligations of justice to two friendly powers.

With the Sublime *Porte*, and all the Governments on the coast of Barbary, our relations continue to be friendly. The proper steps have been taken to renew our treaty with Morocco.

The Argentine Republic has again promised to send within the current year, a Minister to the United States.

A Convention with Mexico, for extending the time for the appointment of commissioners to run the boundary line has been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate. Recent events in that country have awakened the liveliest solicitude in the United States. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the citizens of the United States, to mingle in the dissensions of our immediate neighbors, instructions have been given to the District Attorneys of the United States, where indications warranted it, to prosecute, without respect to persons, all

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scrupulously respected by both parties.

From our diplomatic agents in Brazil, Chili, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, and New Grenada, constant assurances are received of the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally accredited. With those Governments upon which our citizens have valid and accumulating claims, scarcely an advance towards a settlement of them is made, owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been, and will probably be still further severely tried; but our fellow-citizens whose interests are involved, may confide in the determination of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

Unfortunately, many of the nations of this hemisphere are still self-tormented by domestic dissentions. Revolution succeeds revolution, injuries are committed upon foreigners engaged in lawful pursuits, ample time elapses before a Government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectation of redress—Ministers are sent and received, and before the discussions of past injuries are fairly begun, fresh troubles arise; but too frequently new injuries are added to the old, to be discussed together, with the existing Government, after it has proved its ability to sustain the wrongs made upon it, or with its successor, if overthrown. If this unhappy condition of things continues much longer, other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt redress of injuries by their own power, without waiting for the establishment of a Government competent and enduring enough to discuss and to make satisfaction for them.

Since the last session of Congress, the validity of our claims upon France, so liquidated by the treaty of 1831, has been acknowledged by both branches of her Legislature, and the money has been appropriated for their discharge; but the payment is, I regret to inform you, still withheld.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this protracted controversy, will show how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which this course is attempted to be justified.

On entering upon the duties of my station, I found the United States an unacknowledged applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was never questionable, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, their high justice, and the aggravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American People to require description. It is sufficient to say that, for a period of ten years and upwards, our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggressions on the part of France—aggressions, the ordinary features of which were condemnations of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in contravention, as well of the laws of nations, as of treaty stipulations; burnings on the high seas; and seizures and confiscations, under special imperial sanction, in the ports of other nations occupied by the armies, or under the control, of France. Such, it is now conceded, is the character of the wrongs we suffered—wrongs, in many cases, so flagrant, that even their authors never denied our right to reparation. Of the extent of these injuries, some conception may be formed from the fact, that after the burning of a large amount at sea, and the necessary deteriorations, in other cases, by long detention, the American property so seized and sacrificed at forced sales, excluding what was adjudged to privateers before or without condemnation, brought into the French treasury upwards of twenty-four millions of francs, besides large custom-house duties.

The subject had already been an affair of twenty years' uninterrupted negotiation, except for a short time, when France was overwhelmed by the military power of united Europe. During this period, whilst other nations were extorting from her, payment of their claims at the point of the bayonet, the United States intermitted their demand for justice, out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistance in their own days of suffering and of peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon our relations with France as upon our national character, were obvious; and the line of duty was to my mind equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period, or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt, that by this course, the interests and honor of both countries would be best consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit to the minister who was sent out once more to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress, in December, 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims, and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject. The then French ministry took exception to the message, on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable to the French government to negotiate. The American minister of his own accord related the construction which was attempted to be put upon the message, and at the same time, called to the recollection of the French Ministry, that the President's message was a communication addressed, not to foreign Governments, but to the Congress of the United States, in which it was enjoined upon him, by the constitution, to lay before that body information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as its domestic relations; and that it, in the discharge of this duty, he felt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress, in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign Government, he might fairly be supposed to do so, under a sense of what was due from him in a frank communication with another branch of his own Government, *and not from any intention of holding a menace over a foreign power.* The views taken by him received my approbation, the French Government was satisfied, and the [illegible] terminated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, recognising the justice of our claims, in part, and promising payment to the amount of twenty-five millions of francs, in six annual instalments.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d of February, 1832, and in five days thereafter it was laid before Congress, who immediately passed the acts necessary, on our part, to secure to France the commercial advantages conceded to her in the compact. The treaty had previously been solemnly ratified by the King of the French, in terms which are certainly not mere matters of form, and of which the translation is as follows: "We, approving the above convention, in all and each of the dispositions which are contained in it, do declare, by ourselves, as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed; and by these presents, signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm it; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever."

Official information of the exchange of ratifications in the United States reached Paris whilst the Chambers were in session. The extraordinary, and to us injurious, delays of the French Government, in their actions upon the subject of its fulfilment, have been heretofore stated to Congress, and I have no disposition to enlarge upon them here. It is sufficient to observe that the then pending session was allowed to expire without even an effort to obtain the necessary appropriations; that the two succeeding ones were also suffered to pass away without any thing like a serious attempt to obtain a decision upon the subject; and that it was not until the fourth session, almost three years after the conclusion of the treaty, and more than two years after the exchange of ratifications, that the bill for the execution of the treaty was pressed to a vote and rejected.

In the mean time, the Government of the United States, having full confidence that a treaty entered into and so solemnly ratified by the French King, would be executed in good faith, and not doubting that provision would be made for the payment of the first instalment, which was to become due on the second day of February, 1833, negotiated a draft for the amount through the Bank of the United States. When this draft was presented by the holder, with the credentials required by the treaty to authorise him to receive the money, the Government of France allowed it to be protested. In addition to the injury in the non-payment of the money by France, conformably to her engagement, the United States were exposed to a heavy claim on the part of the Bank, under pretence of damages, in satisfaction of which that institution seized upon, and still retains, an equal amount of the public moneys. Congress was in session when the decision of the Chambers reached Washington; [illegible] an immediate communication of this apparently final decision of France not to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, was the course naturally to be expected from the President. The deep tone of dissatisfaction which pervaded the public mind, and the correspondent excitement produced in Congress by only a general knowledge of the result, rendered it more than probable, that a resort to immediate measures of redress would be the consequence of calling the attention of that body to the subject. Sincerely desirous of preserving the pacific relations which had so long existed between the two countries, I was anxious to avoid this course if I could be satisfied, that by doing so, neither the interest nor the honor of my country would be compromitted.

Without the fullest assurances upon that point, I could not hope to acquit myself of the responsibility to be incurred, in suffering Congress to adjourn without laying the subject before them. Those received by me were believed to be of that character.

That the feelings produced in the United States by the news of the rejection of the appropriation, would be such as I have described them to have been, was foreseen by the French Government, and prompt measures were taken by it to prevent the consequences.—The King, in person, expressed through our Minister at Paris, his profound regret at the decision of the Chambers, and promised to send, forthwith, a national ship, with despatches to his Minister here, authorising him to give such assurances as would satisfy the Government and People of the United States, that the treaty would yet be faithfully executed by France.—The national ship arrived, and the Minister received his instructions. Claiming to act under the authority derived from them, he gave to this Government, in the name of his, the most solemn assurances, that as soon after the new elections as the charter would permit, the French Chambers would be convened, and the attempt to procure the necessary appropriations renewed; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Ministers should be put in requisition to accomplish the object; and he was understood, and so expressly informed by this Government at the time, that the question should be pressed to a decision at a period sufficiently early to permit information of the result to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of their next session. Relying upon these assurances, I incurred the responsibility, great

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The expectations justly founded upon the promises thus solemnly made to this Government by that of France, were not realized. The French Chambers met on the 31st of July, 1834, soon after the election; and although our Minister in Paris urged the French Ministry to bring the subject before them, they declined doing so. He next insisted that the Chambers, if prorogued without acting on the subject, should be re-assembled at a period so early that their action on the treaty might be known in Washington prior to the meeting of Congress.

This reasonable request was not only declined, but the Chambers were prorogued to the 20th of December, a day so late that their decision, however urgently pressed, could not, in all probability, be obtained in time to reach Washington before the necessary adjournment of Congress by the constitution. The reasons given by the Ministry for refusing to convoke the Chambers at an earlier period, were afterwards shown not to be unsuperable, by their actual convocation on the 1st of December, under a special call, for domestic purposes—which fact, however, did not become known to this government until after the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Thus disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to consult with Congress in regard to the expediency of a resort to retaliatory measures, in case the stipulations of the treaty should not be speedily complied with; and to recommend such, as in our judgment, the occasion called for. To this end, an unreserved communication of the case, in all its aspects, became indispensable. To have shrunk, in making it, from saying all that was necessary to its correct understanding, and that the truth would justify, for fear of giving offence to others, would have been unworthy of us. To have gone, on the other hand, a single step further, for the purpose of wounding the pride of a Government and people with whom we had so many motives for cultivating relations of amity and reciprocal advantage, would have been unwise and improper. Admonished by the past of the difficulty of making even the simplest statement of our wrongs, without disturbing the sensibilities of those who had, by their position, become responsible for their redress, and earnestly desirous of preventing further obstacles from that source, I went out of my way to preclude a construction of the message, by which the recommendation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France, in not only disavowing such a design, but in declaring that her pride and her power were too well known to expect any thing from her fears.

The message did not reach Paris until more than a month after the Chambers had been in session; and such was the insensibility of the Ministry, to our rightful claims and just expectations, that our Minister had been informed that the matter, when introduced, would not be pressed as a cabinet measure.

Although the message was not officially communicated to the French Government, and notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary which it contained, the French Minister decided to consider the conditional recommendation of reprisals, a menace and an insult, which the honor of the nation made it incumbent on them to resent. The measures resorted to by them to evince their sense of the supposed indignity, were, the immediate recall of their Minister at Washington, the offer of passports to the American Minister at Paris, and a public notice to the Legislative Chambers that all diplomatic intercourse with the United States had been suspended.

Having, in this manner, vindicated the dignity of France, they next proceeded to illustrate her justice. To this end, a bill was immediately introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, proposing to make the appropriations necessary to carry into effect the treaty. As this bill subsequently passed into a law, the provisions of which now constitute the main subject of difficulty between the two nations, it becomes my duty, in order to place the subject before you in a clear light, to trace the history of its passage, and to refer, with some particularity, to the proceedings and discussions in regard to it. The Minister of Finance in his opening speech, alluded to the measures which had been adopted to resent the supposed indignity, and recommended the execution of the treaty as a measure required by the honor and justice of France. He, as the organ of the Ministry, declared the message, so long as it had not received the sanction of Congress, a mere expression of the personal opinion of the President, for which neither the Chambers nor the Government of the United States were responsible, and that an engagement had been entered into, for the fulfilment of which the honor of France was pledged. Entertaining these views, the single condition which the French Ministry proposed to annex to the payment of the money, was, that it should not be made until it was ascertained that the Government of the United States had done nothing to injure the interests of France, or, in other words, that no steps had been authorized by Congress of a hostile character towards France.

What the disposition or action of Congress might be, was then unknown to the French Cabinet. But, on the 14th of January, the Senate resolved that it was, at that time, inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France, and no action on the subject had occurred in the House of Representatives.—These facts were known in Paris prior to the 28th of March, 1835, when the committee, to whom the bill of indemnification had been referred, reported it to the Chamber of Deputies. That committee substantially re-echoed the sentiments of the Ministry, declared that Congress had set aside the proposition of the President, and recommended the passage of the bill without any other restriction than that originally proposed. Thus was it known to the French Ministry and Chambers, that if the position assumed by them, and which had been so frequently and solemnly announced as the only one compatible with the honor of France, was maintained, and the bill passed as originally proposed the money would be paid, and there would be an end of this unfortunate controversy.

But this cheering prospect was soon destroyed by an amendment introduced into the bill at the moment of its passage, providing that the money should not be paid until the French Government had received satisfactory explanations of the President's Message, of the 2d December 1834; and what is still more extraordinary, the President of the Council of Ministers adopted this amendment, and consented to its incorporation in the bill. In regard to a supposed insult which had been formally resented by the recall of their Minister, and the offer of passports to ours, they now, for the first time, proposed to ask explanations. Sentiments and propositions, which they had declared could not justly be imputed to the Government or People of the United States, are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to that Government and People. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfillment of the engagement into which the King had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfillment is refused, unless they first obtained from the President explanations of an opinion characterized by themselves as personal and inoperative.

The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as unfounded, as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation, what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous. But the constitution of the United States imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people of any Government of whom it may become necessary to speak, and the American people are incapable of submitting to an interference by any Government on earth, however powerful, with the free performance of the domestic duties which the constitution has imposed on their public functionaries. The discussions which intervene between the several departments of our Government belong to ourselves; and for any thing said in them, our public servants are only responsible to their own constituents, and to each other. If in the course of their consultations, facts are erroneously stated, or unjust deduc-

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their error, than [illegible] love of justice, and what is due to their own character, but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject, as a matter of right, by a foreign power.—When our discussions terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign powers commences, not as individuals, but as a nation. The principle which calls in question the President for the language of his message, would equally justify a foreign power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or by a member in debate.

This is not the first time that the Government of France has taken exception to the messages of American Presidents. President Washington, and the first President Adams, in the performance of their duties to the American People, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the Ministry of Charles X, and removed by the explanations made by our Minister upon the spot, has already been adverted to.

When it was understood that the Ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction upon it which was disavowed on its face, our late Minister at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with the language used in the message, made a communication to the French Government under date of the 29th of January, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repeated, and called the attention of the French Government to, the disavowal contained in the message itself, of any intention to intimidate by menace—he truly declared that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill-faith against the King of the French, and properly distinguished between the right to complain, in unexceptionable terms, of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution—and demonstrated, that the necessary use of that right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the Minister's own responsibility yet it was afterwards made the act of this Government by my full approbation, and that approbation was officially made known on the 25th of April, 1835, to the French Government. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment, supported by the King's Ministers, and was finally approved by the King.

The People of the United States are justly attached to a pacific system in their intercourse with foreign nations. It is proper, therefore, that they should know whether their Government has adhered to it. In the present instance; it has been carried to the utmost extent that was consistent with a becoming self-respect. The note of the 29th of January, to which I have before alluded, was not the only one which our Minister took upon himself the responsibility of presenting, on the same subject, and in the same spirit. Finding that it was intended to make the payment of a just debt dependent on the performance of a condition which he knew could never be complied with, he thought it a duty to make another attempt to convince the French Government, that whilst self-respect and regard to the dignity of other nations would always prevent us from using any language that ought to give offence, yet we could never admit a right in any foreign Government to ask explanation of, or to interfere in any manner in the communications which one branch of our public councils made with another: that in the present case, no such language had been used and that this had in a former note been fully and voluntarily stated, before it was contemplated to make the explanations a condition: and that there might be no misapprehension, he stated the terms used in that note, and he officially informed them that it had been approved by the President; and that therefore, every explanation which could reasonably be asked or honorably given, had been already made—that the contemplated measure had been anticipated by a voluntary and friendly declaration, and was therefore not only useless, but might be deemed offensive, and certainly would not be complied with, if annexed as a condition.

When this latter communication, to which I specially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties [illegible] would be embraced, and the terms [illegible] accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the Minister who had made himself responsible for the act; and it was published to the People of the United States, and is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their Executive has gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, communicated to the Government of France had it been officially requested.

The French Government having received all the explanation which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money was instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been arranged.

Not having received any official communication of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Charge d'Affaires at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of this last application has not yet reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her Government acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty of 1831; and there really exists no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interests of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event however, the principle involved in the new aspect, which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered nor committed, without national degradation.—I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine.

The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character but to little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence: and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

The condition of the Public Finances was never more flattering than at the present period.

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or money has been placed in deposite for this purpose, whenever the creditors chooses to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nine teen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, from various sources twenty millions more in 1836.

Should Congress make new appropriations, in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper department, amounting to about twenty-four millions, still the available surplus, at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpended appropriations, will probably be not less than six millions. This sum can, in my judgment, be now usefully applied to proposed improvements in our Navy Yards, and to new national works which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun. Either would be constitutional and useful, and would render unnecessary any attempt in our present peculiar condition, to divide the surplus revenue, or to reduce it any faster than will be effected by the existing laws. In any event, as the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury will enter into details, showing the probability of some decrease in the revenue during the next seven years, and a very considerable reduction in 1842, it is not recommended that Congress should undertake to modify the present tariff, so as to disturb the principles on which the compromise act was passed. Taxation on some of the articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, may be, no doubt, so diminished as to lessen to some extent the source of this revenue; and the same object can also be assisted by more liberal provisions for the subjects of public defence, which, in the present state of our prosperity and wealth, may be expected to engage your attention. If, however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the Treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil until the great changes contemplated in our tariff laws have occurred, and shall enable us to revise the system with that care and circumspection which are due to so delicate and important a subject.

It is certainly our duty to diminish as far as we can, the burdens of taxation, and to regard all the restrictions which are imposed on the trade and navigation of our citizens as evils which we shall mitigate whenever we are not prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or those primary duties which the defence and independence of our country enjoin upon us. That we have accomplished much towards the relief of our citizens by the changes which have accompanied the payment of the public debt, and the adoption of the present revenue laws, is manifest from the fact, that compared with 1832 there is a diminution of near twenty-five millions in the last two years, and that our expenditures, independently of those for the public debt, have been reduced near nine millions during the same period. Let us trust, that by the continued observance of economy, and by harmonizing the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, much more may be accomplished to diminish the burdens of Government, and to increase still further the enterprise and the patriotic affection of all classes of our citizens, and all the members of our happy confederacy. As the data which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you in regard to our financial resources, are full and extended, and will afford a safe guide in your future calculations, I think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on that subject here.

Among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the sales of the public lands, which amount, in the present year, to the unexpected sum of $11,000,000.—This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man advances, and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory. Being still of the opinion that it is our best policy, as far as we can, consistently with [illegible] to cede the unsettled lands within the limits of the several States in which they lie to the States, to promote their speedy settlement, I beg leave to call the attention of the present Congress to the suggestions I have offered respecting it, in my former messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the sales of the public lands invite you to consider what improvements the land system, and particularly the condition of the General Land Office, may require. At the time this institution was organized, near a quarter of a century ago, it would probably have been thought extravagant to anticipate, for this period, such an addition to its business as has been produced by the vast increase of those sales, during the past and present years. It may also be observed, that since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

The impediments to the expedition of much duty in the General Land Office, induce me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization of a new character, be not called for at the present juncture to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations. The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the details occupying and dividing the attention of the Commissioner, appear to render it difficult, if not impossible, for that officer, by any possible assiduity, to bestow on all the multifarious subjects upon which he is called to act, the ready and careful attention due to their respective importance, unless the Legislature shall assist him by a law providing, or enabling him to provide, for a more regular and economical distribution of labour, with the incidental responsibility, among those employed under his direction. The mere manual operation of affixing his signature to the vast number of documents issuing from his office substracts so largely from the time and attention claimed by the weighty and complicated subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the public service, as to indicate the strong necessity of revising the organic law of the establishment. It will be easy for Congress, hereafter, to proportion the expenditure on account of this branch of the service to its real value by abolishing, from time to time, the offices which can be dispensed with.

The extinction of the Public Debt having taken place, there is no longer any use for the offices of Commissioners of Loans and of the Sinking Fund. I recommend therefore, that they be abolished, and that proper measures be taken for the transfer to the Treasury Department of any funds, books and papers, connected with the operations of those offices, and that the proper power be given to that department for closing, finally, any portion of their business which may remain to be settled.

It is also incumbent on Congress, in guarding the pecuniary interests of the country, to discontinue, by such a law as was passed in 1812, the receipts of the bills of the Bank of the United States in payment of the public revenue, and to provide for the designation of an agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the books and stock of the United States in that institution, and to close all connection with it, after the 3d of March, 1836, when its charter expires. In making provision in regard to the disposition of this stock, it will be essential to define, clearly and strictly, the duties and powers of the officer charged with that branch of the public service.

It will be seen from the correspondence which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, that notwithstanding the large amount of the stock which the U. States hold in that institution no information has yet been communicated which will enable the Government to anticipate when it can receive any dividends, or derive any benefit from it.

Connected with the condition of the finances, and the flourishing state of the country in all its branches of industry, it is pleasing to witness the advantages which have been already derived from the recent laws regulating the value of the gold coinage. These advantages will be

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established in North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, shall have gone into operation. Aided, as it is hoped they will be, by further reforms in the banking systems of the States, and judicious regulations on the part of Congress, in relation to the custody of the public moneys, it may be confidently anticipated that the use of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will become general in the ordinary transactions connected with the labor of the country. The great desideratum, in modern times, is an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper whence arise those fluctuations in the standard of value, which render uncertain the rewards of labor. It was supposed by those who established the Bank of the United States, that from the credit given to it by the custody of the public moneys, and other privileges, and the precautions taken to guard against the evils which the country had suffered in the bankruptcy of many of the State institutions of that period we should derive from that institution all the security and benefits of a sound currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the constitution which authorizes Congress alone to coin money and regulate the value thereof. But it is scarcely necessary now to say that the anticipations have not been realized.

After the extensive embarrassment and distress recently produced by the Bank of the United States, from which the country is now recovering aggravated as they were by pretensions to power which defied the public authority, and which if acquiesced in by the People, would have changed the whole character of our Government every candid and intelligent individual must admit that, for the attainment of the great advantages of a sound currency, we must look to a course of legislation radically different from that which created such an institution.

In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, we must set aside all calculations of temporary convenience, and be influenced by those only which are in harmony with the true character and the permanent interests of the Republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States, on the subject of currency, from satisfying the public expectation, and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly consistent with the great principles of equality upon which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession, and general patriotism, which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

On this subject I am sure that I cannot be mistaken, in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interest of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government, for the last four years. Happily, they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprung is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the people, or the treachery of their representatives, to the subtle progress of its influence. The Bank is, in fact but one of the fruits of a system at war with the genius of our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the fundamental principles of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one central Government.

Lavish public disbursements, and corporations with exclusive privileges, would be its substitutes for the original, and, as yet, sound checks and balances of the constitution—the means by whose silent and secret operation a control would be exercised by the few over the political conduct of the many, by first acquiring that control over the labor and earnings of the great body of the people. Wherever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power, tyranny and despotism have been the result. It has to be incessantly watched, or it corrupts the sources of the public virtue, and agitates the country with questions unfavorable to the harmonious and steady pursuit of its true interests.

We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly, and practically prove, in respect to the currency as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised. The experience of another year has confirmed the utter fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the Government. Without its aid, as such, indeed in despite of all the embarrassment it was in its power to create, the revenue has been paid with punctuality by our citizens; the business of exchange, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted with convenience; and the circulating medium has been greatly improved. By the use of the state banks, which do not derive their charters from the General Government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and disbursed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before. If, under circumstances the most unfavorable to the steadiness of the money market, it has been found that the considerations on which the Bank of the United States rested its claims to the public favor, were imaginary and groundless, it cannot be doubted that experience of the future will be more decisive against them.

It has been seen, that, without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected; and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of

...ms and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and operation of the troops, that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disbursement of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations, in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbours and rivers, in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the materiel required for the public defence; and in the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole, and on other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science, and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the Military Academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances.—Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences to which we, as well as other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community whose will has instituted, and whose power must support the Government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one had, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from our Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into speedy operation, whenever its services are required.

A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper time of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which from age is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves, or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our *militia* would be is a state of efficient service. The object is certainly worth *the* experiment, and worth the expence. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction.

We are now happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution equally decided, tamely to *submit* to none.—The armour and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other of the passions of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that *the people* are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the *musket*. Whatever changes await us, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of *removing the Aboriginal people who* yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the *Mississippi river*, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished, and *as* fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact, that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors, have, at length, brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the unsurrendered rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the Government of the United States to protect, and, if possible, to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region to the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts, and allotted among them. Many have already removed, and others are preparing *to go; and with* the exception of *two small bands, living in Ohio and* Indiana, *not exceeding fifteen hundred persons, and* of the Cherokees, *all the tribes on the east side of* the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transportation.

The plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and capacity to support an Indian population, the representations are highly favorable. To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States, and with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition, and other indispensable articles, they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for the period of a year after their arrival at their new homes. In that time, from the nature of the country, and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they choose to resort to that mode of life; if they do not, they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of Buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adapt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food *may require*. Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools; in *some instances council houses* and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use.

Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and blacksmiths, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c. are supported among them. Steel and iron, and sometimes salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs, *and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, cards, &c. are* presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are, in all cases, paid, amounting, in some instances, to more than *thirty dollars* for each individual of the tribe, and in all *cases* sufficiently great, if justly divided and prudently *expended*, to enable them, in addition to their *own* exertions, to live comfortably. And as a stimulus for, it is now provided by law that "in all cases of the appointment of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found properly qualified for the discharge of the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort, and for the moral improvement of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement and for their separation from our citizens, have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people, shall be forever secured and guaranteed to them. A country west of Missouri and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed.—No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the United States for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised, for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians, as far as possible, from those evils which have brought them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given by law, to *destroy* all ardent spirits found in their country, without waiting the doubtful result, and slow process of legal seizure. I consider the absolute and unconditional interdiction of this article among these people, as the true and great step to their amelioration. Half-way measures will *ensure* no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller, and the destructive effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things between the government and the people of the United States, and these transplanted Indian tribes; and for the establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication, which their juxtaposition will call for; that moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws, for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to these bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have made part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will be paid.

The report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it, that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity that can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against foreign aggressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote its gradual enlargement; and a speedy increase of its force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home. You will perceive from the estimates which appear in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As a means of strengthening this national arm, I also recommend your particular attention to the propriety of the suggestion which attracted the consideration of Congress at its last session, respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner a nursery of skilful and able-bodied seamen can be established, which will be of the greatest importance. Next to the capacity to put afloat and arm the requisite number of ships, is the possession of the means to man them efficiently: and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine, it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of Congress may now adopt, with a view to the perfect organization of this branch of our service, will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens.

By the Report of the Postmaster General, it appears that the revenue of that department during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceed its accruing responsibilities $236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at $176,227. It further appears that the debt of the department, on the 1st day of July last, including the amount due to contractors for the quarter then just expired, was about $1,064,781, exceeding the available means about $13,700; and that, on the 1st inst., about $597,677 of this debt had been paid; $409,991 out of postages accruing before July, and $187,686 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included $67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments, the department had $73,000 in bank on the 1st inst. The pleasing assurance is given, that the department is entirely free from embarrassment, and that, by collection of outstanding balances, and using the current surplus, the remaining portion of the bank debt, and most of the other debt, will probably be paid in April next, leaving thereafter a heavy amount to be applied in extending the mail facilities of the country. Reserving a considerable sum for the improvement of existing mail routes, it is stated that the department will be able to sustain with perfect convenience an annual charge of $300,000 for the support of new routes, to commence as soon as they can be established and put in operation.

The measures adopted by the Postmaster General to bring the means of the department into action, and to effect a speedy extinguishment of its debt, as well as to produce an efficient administration of its affairs, will be found detailed at length in his able and luminous report. Aided by a reorganization on the principles suggested, and such salutary provisions in the laws regulating its administrative duties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or approve, that important department will soon attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to the increase of our population and the extension of our settlements.

Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report of the Postmaster General which relates to the carriage of the Mails of the United States upon rail-roads constructed by private corporations under the authority of the several States. The reliance which the General Government can place on those roads as a means of carrying on its operations, and the principles on which the use of them is to be obtained, cannot too soon be considered and settled. Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country; and whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the *Post Office Department the use of those* roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation.—To obviate, if possible, the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law, the amounts which shall be offered to railroad companies, for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster General. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that sort would be accepted.

In connection with these provisions in relation to *to the Post Office Department*, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in *the South, by attempts* to circulate through the mail *inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the* slaves, in prints, and various sorts of *publications*, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.

There is doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depends upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith, of those compromises of the constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep-rooted *attachment* of the people of the non-slaveholding states to the Union, and to *their fellow-citizens of the same blood in the South, have given so strong and impressive a* tone to the sentiments entertained against the *proceeding of the misguided persons who have* engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts; and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorise the hope, that those attempts will no longer be persisted in.

But if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result not a doubt can be entertained, that the non-slaveholding States, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the South, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting subject to the State authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for Congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post Office Department, which was designed to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the Confederacy from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the greatest trust is confided, of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the constitution, is especially bound to avoid in its own action, any thing that may disturb them. I would, therefore, call the special attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

I felt it my duty, in the first message which I communicated to Congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of amending that part of the Constitution which provides for the election of the President & the Vice-President of the U.S. The leading object which I had in view was the adoption of some new provisions, which would secure to the people the performance of this high duty, without any intermediate agency.

In my annual communications since, I have enforced the same views, from a sincere conviction that the best interests of the country would be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary one, I should have regarded the failure of Congress to act upon it, as an indication of their judgment, that the disadvantages which belong to the present system were not so great as those which would result from any attainable substitute that had been submitted to their consideration. Recollecting, however, that propositions to introduce a new feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too patiently examined, and ought not to be received with favor, until the great body of the people are thoroughly impressed with their necessity and value, as a remedy for real evils, I feel that in renewing the recommendation I have heretofore made, I am but discharging a duty which the importance of the subject seems to require.

Considering the great extent of our confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the Legislature is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and Executive functions, and while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the people, and thus give a direction to the Government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of parties founded on sectional interests is so much fostered by the extent of our territory.

These interests, represented by candidates for the Presidency, are constantly prone in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influences unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the People would enforce, if they were, in no contingency, to lose the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the formation of the Government to the present day, demonstrates that the People cannot too soon adopt some safeguard for their right to elect the highest officer known to the Constitution, than is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of Congress to the present condition of the District of Columbia. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of this District, it is proper that its situation should be fully understood, and such relief or remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revisal and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judicary, which have been so often pointed out that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here.

It is hoped that the present Congress will extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial system.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures they call for, will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 7th December, 1835.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Dec. 4, received from		Jacob Coates, Sr. req.	5 00
J. G. Fischer,	$5 00	Henry S. Palmer, esq.	5 00
G. H. Abernethy,	3 00	Drayton N Curtis, esq.	10 00
Solomon Lamb,	5 00	R. Washington, Esq.	8 00
Parker & Co.	4 00	*December 9.*	
Elias Williams, Esq.	2 00	Hy. Holtzbecher, nett,	1 80
C. Keeler, Esq.	1 00	T. W. Wilkinson, nett,	2 81
A. S. Todd, Esq.	5 00	Anderson & Cambell,	5 00
A. Stewart, Esq.	2 00	Miles C. Fulkes, nett	4 50
M. D. Brooke, Esq.	2 00	*Asher Kersey, nett,*	1 50
Jno. Marshall, Esq.	5 00	A. Kinnan,	2 00
December 5.		R. W. Tilson,	2 00
Anthony Bowen,	5 00	C. J. Orton,	8 00
Jno. A. Taylor,	5 00	W. B. Beebe,	5 00
E. A. Holloway, Esq.	5 00	Albert Bucklin,	1 00
Jacob Glatz, Esq.	5 00	Wm. E. Hunt,	3 00
Wm. R. Henry, Esq.	2 00	David G. Worth, Esq.	5 00
William Allen,	6 50	L. Gez, Esq.	5 00
December 7.		John Vance, Esq.	5 00
Charles Green,	10 00	W. B Dameron, Esq.	5 00
E. S. Elkins,	2 00	John Mosher, Esq.	2 00
L. M. King, Esq.	2 00	T. T. Gardner, Esq.	5 00
Jas. McLallen, Esq.	5 00	Wm. Bradbury, Esq.	3 00
R. A. Cunningham, esq.	2 00	Geo. F. DePeyster, esq.	2 00
Zenas Smith, Esq.	10 00	J. Curtis, Esq.	5 00
Wm. A. McKenzie, esq.	2 00	*December 10.*	
Jas. Halsey, Esq.	2 00	A. J. Roof, nett,	1 81
Edw'd Mitchell, Esq.	5 00	Isaac B. Lee,	10 00
John Pollock, Esq.	4 00	Isaac Wayne,	2 50
Jas H. Alexander, esq.	2 50	Jno. M. King, Esq.	5 00
December 8.		M. D. Brooke, Esq.	3 00
S. C. Le Baron, nett,	2 50	Rich'd McClure, Esq.	2 00
M. Benjamin,	10 00	John Turner, Esq.	3 00
S. C. Boughton, Esq.	2 00	C. Snow, Esq.	4 00

SALES OF STOCKS,

At the Stock and Exchange Board of Brokers.

			per value.
13	shares	United States Bank,	112¼ 100
736	do.	Girard Bank,	62¼@62½ 50
5	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	109 100
130	do.	Western Bank,	56¾ 50
56	do.	Commercial Bank,	65 50
8	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	65¼@65¾ 50
97	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	60 25
4	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	539 400
50	do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	31¾ 50
111	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	28¾@29 50
50	do.	Planters' Bank, Miss.	125 100
77	do.	Mech. Bank, Pittsburg,	58 50
92	do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,	106 100
100	do.	Louisville Bank,	106¼@107¾ 100
50	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	108 100
100	do.	Kentucky Bank,	46 100
313	do.	New Castle Rail Road,	35¾@35¾ 25
1000	do.	Norristown Rail Road,	50¾@52¼ 50
3100	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	95¼@99 100
1230	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	135¾@153 100
525	do.	Philadelphia Savings,	45¾@46 25
16	do.	Spring Garden Fire In. Co.	28¾ 30
100	do.	Beaver Meadow,	48 50
$450		Lehigh Loan, 5 per cent. 1840	96 100
$400		Union Canal, old, 1840	99¼ 100

Abstract of Legislative Proceedings.

Dec. 7.—Petitions were presented for a new Bank in Pittsburg, and a Savings Institution at Harrisburg, and by Mr. Hubbell for a new Bank at Meyersburg. Mr. Norton presented a petition of the citizens of Philadelphia county, for the division of Southwark into five Wards—the subject was referred to the members of the city and county of Philadelphia. Mr. Norton, also presented the proceedings of a meeting for a new Bank, to be called the Schuylkill River Bank. Mr. Thompson presented a petition for the incorporation of the Sacred Music Society.

Mr. Kane, of Allegheny, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Governor to inform the House whether he had brought suit for the Borden loan. Mr. Reed offered a preamble and a series of resolutions, authorising the Attorney General to institute suit against New Jersey for obstructing the Delaware, and declaring that such obstructions are in derogation of the constitutional and international rights of the State.

Mr. Pennypacker offered a resolution authorising an inquiry into the expediency of selling the locomotive engines now owned by the State, and giving the privilege of transporting upon the roads to companies and individuals.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor,—Allow me through your valuable paper to inform all persons suffering with frosted feet, that they may procure a certain remedy, by applying at the drug store of H. E. Wallace, & Co. No. 16 north Fifth street. Last winter I was severely frost bitten, and could procure no relief until I made use of the *remedy*, which in a few applications effected a perfect cure, and although I have been very much exposed since, I have felt no symptoms of its return. I recommended it to a lady who has suffered exceedingly every winter for 15 years, and its use has resulted in a perfect cure. The price is only 25 cents. J.

The Erie Canal froze up at short notice, to the great damage of about 150 boats near the Frankfort Locks, 12 miles East of Utica, where they were provided with rather uncomfortable winter quarters.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Dec. 12, 1835.

Mr. C. Taylor is authorised to collect subscriptions for the Saturday Evening Post, in the city, south of Market street, in the place of W. B. Dunn, who is now the collector of another paper.

☞ The length of the public documents in this week's Post necessarily obliges us to defer the insertion of a number of articles of a miscellaneous character, previously prepared for publication.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. Wolf to the legislature, at the commencement of the session, will be found on our first page. It will undoubtedly prove a document of interest to our numerous readers in Pennsylvania and the exposition which it gives of the state of our finances, and the prospects of our commonwealth, seem to demand its being filed for future reference.

The Philharmonic Society gave their second concert of the season, at the Musical Fund Hall, on Friday evening of last week, before a large and fashionable audience. The vocal performers were Mrs. Watson, Miss Poole and Signor Fabj. Mrs. Watson and Signor Fabj acquitted themselves with singular credit, and were enthusiastically applauded at several songs. The lady has a very melodious and flexible voice, and sings with much feeling and taste.

Among the instrumental performances was the overture for which the Society offered a premium of a gold medal, obtained by Mr. C. Hommas. The same gentlemen gained the second prize, for an instrumental quartett, and Mr. W. H. W. Darley, the third, for the best vocal composition. These compositions will be performed, we presume, at the Society's next concert.

The Association appears to be very well patronised, and it is doing much to increase the taste for, and skill in, the performance of music. Their entertainments are really delightful.

The Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, was born, it is said, in Scotland, and came to this country when five years old, before the present constitution was adopted. Some persons allege, that on this ground, Judge White is ineligible to the office of President of the United States.

Col. Webb of the N. York Courier, in conjunction with the proprietors of another daily paper, has established an express line, between Washington and New York, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars for the season. The two papers thus associated will publish on Tuesday, a portion of the Congressional proceedings of Monday.

On Saturday, Dec. 5, the surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States, amounted to twenty millions three hundred thousand dollars, and it is estimated, that if the tariff stands where it now is, that the surplusage, if a war with France should not take place, at the next meeting of Congress, after paying all the incidental expenses of the government, will exceed *forty-five millions of dollars.*

A bill authorising limited co-partnerships in business operations, has been reported to our State Legislature, by Mr. J. B. Smith, of this city. This is an important measure, and will, we hope, receive prompt attention.

The congregation of Grace Church, Twelfth street, have lately procured from New York, a new organ, which is said to be, in dimensions, number of keys, weight and depth of tone, unequalled in Pennsylvania. It has four rows of keys, one of which plays the whole pipes of the organ, in number about 1740. The cost of this organ was $4,500, and for the purpose of defraying a portion of this heavy expense, a concert of Sacred Music will be given in the church, on the evening of the 17th instant. A choice selection of music will be presented on the occasion, and the vocal performers will be assisted, we learn, by the accomplished Miss Watson, whose popularity as a vocalist has probably never been exceeded. We do not doubt but that the entertainment will be gratifying, and the receipts very large.

The fare on the *Rail-road between* Baltimore and Washington, in two dollars and a half, distance between thirty and forty miles—a very exorbitant price. The legislature of Maryland should look to this imposition on travellers.

The New York Herald states that Mr. Van Buren, son of the Vice President, was hissed the other night, at the Park theatre, for looking at Jack Reeve, the low comedian, through an opera glass.

A reward of $500 is offered in the Republican and Banner, published in Madison, Indiana, for the apprehension of an Englishman named John Sanders, who has lately absconded from that place with property in his possession amounting to about $3,000, belonging to Messrs. Mitchell and Dobbin. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, broad stoop shoulders, sallow complexion, and wears a wig of black hair. He has left an aged father and mother, to bear the odium of his disgraceful conduct.

The *Assembly Balls of New York*, after the fashion of Almacks, were announced to commence on Thursday last. They are given at Niblo's Garden, which has lately been refitted in splendid style for the purpose. The walls of the saloon have been newly painted, and the promenade in the garden has been enclosed and converted into a supper room. We have no such halls in this city, nor any similar place to hold them in.

A criminal was lately hanged at Goshen, N. Y. but the provisions of the new law, which require that all executions shall take place in the jail yard, in presence only of the officers of the law, not being generally known, hundreds and thousands of citizens from the adjacent county, assembled in the town, to witness the exhibition. They expressed great disappointment when they were informed that they would not be permitted to see the criminal legally murdered.

There is a morbidness in the feelings of some individuals that is truly wonderful, and difficult to account for. We have heard of persons, and we do not doubt that there are many such, who really feel anxiety to see a criminal executed, and who can witness the death-throes of a fellow mortal on the gallows, not only without shuddering, but with exultation. Every public execution that has taken *place* in this city, or in the neighbourhood, within our recollection, has been attended by immense crowds of citizens, of both sexes and all ages, and we are fully persuaded that very few attended from any other motive than that of improper curiosity. Public executions undoubtedly minister to the depraved appetites of the unreflecting, and so far from being spectacles from which the young in crime derive wholesome admonition, they have invariably, we have no hesitation in believing, a tendency directly the reverse, to hardening the mind to scenes of horror, and exciting and sharpening all the baser passions and impulses of the breast. The laws therefore, which, in some of the states, require executions to be private, are unquestionably salutary and beneficial.

THEATRICAL.

Mrs. and Miss Watson, vocalists, commenced an engagement at the Chesnut street Theatre, on Monday evening, and were favorably received by a very respectable audience. Both sing with spirit and taste, and we scarcely know which to admire the most, the deep, plaintive and bewitching tones of the daughter or the sweet, polished and harmonious notes of the elder lady. Their performances thus far, have afforded unqualified gratification to the lovers of melody, and we trust that their engagement will be extended as long as possible.

Mr. Conrad's new tragedy, entitled *Jack Cade*, was produced on Wednesday evening last, the principal character being sustained by Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Addams, for whom the part was designed, being confined to his bed by indisposition. The play was well received, and fully sustained, in its representation, the high opinion formed of it by those who perused the manuscript. It will no doubt become a popular drama, in the highest degree creditable to the author's talents.

Jack Cade will be performed for the third time, this evening, the proceeds of the house being for the benefit of the author. The friends of native talent need not be reminded, we trust, that the theatre should be filled to overflowing.

CONGRESS.

The two houses of Congress assembled in their respective chambers at Washington, on Monday last, at noon, and in more than sufficient numbers to form a quorum. The Vice President of the United States took the chair of the Senate. A resolution was adopted appropriating the circular gallery to the accommodation of spectators.

In the House the Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected speaker, on the first ballot. The vote stood for Mr. Polk 132, for Mr. Bell 61. W. S. Franklin was appointed clerk, and Blair and Rives, printers.

No business of the slightest importance was transacted in either House of Congress on Tuesday. In the Senate, 5000 copies of the Message, and 1500 of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed,—and in the House 15000 copies of the Message with the documents, and 5000 without them, were ordered. Appropriate resolutions in relation to the death of Mr. Swift, were then adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

Court Etiquette.—It is the fashion in France, at the official balls, for the ladies of the royal family to intimate to gentlemen attached to the various legations, that they would be pleased to have them for partners in the dance. The New York News states, that on a recent occasion, at an assemblage of this character, one of the princesses intimated through the customary channel, that she wished to pay this compliment to the American Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Barton, however, returned for answer, that he was too much fatigued to dance, and peremptorily declined the honor! The fellow should be re-called immediately, for so glaring an instance of a want of gallantry is unpardonable.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American recommends that a portion of the surplus revenue of the United States be employed in extending mail facilities to every neighbourhood in the country, and in the reduction of postage, and pertinently remarks that "there is no reason in requiring the Post-office establishment to pay the whole expense of supporting itself, any more than there would be in requiring the *Navy or War establishments* to bear their own expenses."

The tax of postage upon those whose business places them in the receipt of letters daily is enormous, and it no doubt frequently operates as a check upon commercial, literary and other business operations.—But no class of the community suffer so much as publishers. A letter, with a remittance, from New York to this city, costs 25 cents, one from Boston, 37½, and one from New Orleans 50, and it is easy to see that a large number of letters, of this character, received daily, must swell up a very considerable bill at the end of the month. The postage on periodical literature is also entirely too high, as it deters a great many individuals in the country, from subscribing, the demands of the post office being, in some cases, almost as much as the price of the periodical itself. This is especially the case with monthly periodicals in the form of magazines, and with all other publications excepting the folio. A reduction of two-thirds or of one-half at least, on the cost of transportation by mail, ought to be made at once, and we submit this question to our *national congress*, as one of the most important that can possibly engage their attention. The tax of postage on literature and the news of the day, is a tax on knowledge and general information, and the reduction of it, has claims to the warm and energetic support of all who are friendly to education, and the universal dissemination of light and knowledge.

A Frenchman named Fourier, has started a new theory respecting the earth. He contends that the *great globe was, at some former time—say a few millions of years past*—one entire ball of fire, of the heat of 2000 degrees of Fahrenheit; that it has been cooling ever since, and will keep cooling, until the whole globe is reduced to the same temperature as is found at the poles.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star, in his last letter mentions that Charles Kemble has become the lessee of Covent Garden theatre, and adds: "*On dit*, that 'my daughter Fanny,' comes over in the Spring by the Britannia from New York, with a new play in her pocket, and will yield to the "solicitations of royalty" to resume, for a time, her post of Tragic Queen! What do you think of *this*? I think it likely to happen. Coming over she is."

The "Museum of Foreign Literature" is again under the management of its former proprietor, Mr. E. Littell, and will be continued with the same spirit, industry and enterprise, that have distinguished it for some years past. The December number, just published, contains a great variety of choice selections from the mass of British periodicals.

The Naturalist's Own Book.—1 vol. Key & Biddle.—A new work on Quadrupeds, arranged according to the system of Cuvier, by the industrious author of the Naturalist's Own book, and combining systematic arrangement and nomenclature, with popular descriptions. A number of engravings embellish the work, and the descriptions are rendered extremely pleasing by anecdotes and amusing instances of sagacity, &c. in illustration of the text. We commend this publication to our readers, as a decidedly valuable book, interesting to all classes of readers, who derive any gratification from a perusal of the great book of nature, unfolded by a contemplation of the curiosities of the animal kingdom.

The Christian Florist.—This is the title of a very neat little book, embellished with a handsome colored engraving of the Dahlia, just published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard. It contains the English and botanical names of various plants, illustrated by texts of scripture, and accompanied with poetical extracts from various authors. The object of the author appears to be, to lead the mind into a strain of devotional thought by a contemplation of the beautiful productions of nature.

We mentioned that Theodore Lyman, Esq. of Waltham, had given 300 dollars to the Female Samaritan Society of this city. We have heard of the receipt of several other liberal presents from the same benevolent gentleman, and among them $1000 by the Seaman's Aid Society, and $1000 by the Howard Benevolent Society. This is the reason for our wealthy citizens to "rise in their stirrups," and scatter a few thousand dollars among the poor and needy.—*Com. Gaz.*

Chesnut Street Theatre.

Last night but one of MISS and MISS WATSON.

Saturday Evening, December 12th, 1835,
Will be presented, (3d time) the favorite Opera of
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO,
Count,..... MRS. WATSON.
Cherubino,..... MISS WATSON.
After which the laughable Burletta of
NO! NO!! NO!!!
Maria,..... MRS WATSON.

☞ Mrs. Watson's Benefit on Monday.

American Theatre, Walnut Street.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AUTHOR.

Saturday Evening, December 12th, 1835,
Will be presented the tragedy of
JACK CADE, or The Noble Yeoman.
Jack Cade,..... Mr. INGERSOLL.
After which
THE AGREABLE SURPRISE.

LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY,
Splendidly Illustrated by Illuminated Paintings, Models and Natural Objects.
BY H. McMURTRIE, M. D. &c. &c.

HAVING been requested by a number of the above well known, popular lectures on the Natural History of the Animal Creation, in the city during the winter, Dr. McMurtrie respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed it in Philadelphia, and he will do on the first floor of the Musical Fund building, in Locust st. above 8th, for that purpose. The nature and extent of the course, which presents a view of the animal world, constituting, in fact, a course of Natural Theology and Comparative Anatomy, in addition to what is commonly denominated the Natural History of Animals, and of the upon various portions of the animal kingdom, will be illustrated by appropriate paintings, in fact, a number of illuminated figures (of which there are hundreds), either 6 feet by 4 or 24 inches inches, are thrown too well and universally known to require a word on the subject. The author, however, begs to state, as a reason for the delightful scenery in question, Dr. McM. has fixed the price of his tickets at the following low rates: a Lady and Gentleman's ticket, $7: Lady's do. $5: Gentleman's do. $4. The course will consist of eight lectures, which will be delivered in the Hall of the Musical Fund, on Wednesday evening, next, 16th inst. at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets to the above (entering) course may be had of Messrs. H. Perkins & Thomas, Chestnut st. above 4th; at the book stores of Messrs. E. P. Dunlap, 265 Market, above 6th, T. T. Ash, Chestnut, above 6th, H. Perkins, 250 Chestnut, between 9th, Carey & Hart, Chestnut and 5th, and of J. Dobson, Chestnut, above 3d. dc 12—3t

A DAY COURSE FOR YOUNG LADIES

Can easily be accommodated by their mothers only!, will be opened simultaneously with the above, at the same place, and to continue on Wednesdays and Fridays, to commence at 2, in the afternoon. It is the wish of the lecturer to meet the wishes of a school, in which the attendance may be large to-night. Those of the pupils who after the 1st lecture attend the front bench, will be considered as prepared to answer such questions as may be occasionally put to them by the lecturer as may be put to her. To avoid confusion, tickets for this course, at the very low rate of $2 each, can only be procured from the book store of T. T. Ash, Chestnut above 6th. The lecturer, to whom all friends indeed are kind, to whom he is known with their wonders are respectfully invited, will be delivered at the Hall, on Wednesday next, 16th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission five do. 12—1t

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A woman about thirty years of age, habitually intemperate, perished from the effects of cold on Sunday morning in Parker's Alley.

The Purple Rose and the Green Dragon-Fly.

There was a charming rose full blown that grew beside a well,
Its color was that Tyrian dye that monarch wore, they tell;
So deep its purple essence drank the silky tears of morn,
It seemed a mantle of a queen, that silver pearls adorn.

Its little youth was full of glee: where'er the zephyr came,
It romped and shook with laughing grace, nor dreamt of sin or shame;
The zephyr, like a child, oft came, to have a game of play,
And little dreamed its pleasant mate would rue the coming day.

He came one morn, as was his wont, and found the rose alone;
The gentle, harmless flower was plucked, and, like a weed, cast down;
Nor yet its purple breath was fled; but sadly soiled its grace,
And all the fragrance was withdrawn, that flushed upon its face.

He raised it up, and smoothed its leaves, and fanned it with his wing,
And dashed upon its dying lips the silver of the springs
It woke at last, with lingering life; and when its eyes unclose,
He cried, "O tell, what has mishapped to thee, my pretty rose?"

"Alas!" sobbed she, "my earliest friend, most faithful and the best,
Had I with friendship been content, I had had life and rest;
But mirth and innocence, in turn, must yield to love and woe,
And childhood's pleasant paths of flowers grow thornier as we go.

"I loved a splendid dragon-fly, which on this fountain prowled;
His green and gorgeous pinions were all studded with knobs of gold;
And he loved me; I doubt it not, though him I see no more;
Ambition lured, with loftier charms, to seek a stranger shore."

Wilcox's Love of the Four Roses.

EPIGRAM.

"My book—the sharks have cut it up—my book!"
Grumbles a luckless barding chocked with grief;
"Take heart," replied a wag with paying look,
"You see, my friend, *I* have not cut a leaf."—*Am. Month. Mag.*

A BITE.—Alfonso Lombardi, a celebrated sculptor of the Emperor Charles V. was a great coxcomb. He got punished one day by a lady of Bologna, to whom he took it into his head to make love in a foppish manner. She was his partner at a ball, in the midst of which he turned to her, and heaving a profound sigh, said, as he looked her in the face with what he thought ineffable sweetness in his eyes, and we may suppose some fantastic and writhing gesture, "If 'tis not love I feel, pray what is it?" "Perhaps," said the young lady, "something bites you."

The present King of England is a gentleman of the old school, and pronounces *point, past!* His subjects do not find about him the old "*divinity*" that used to "hedge a king." They call him a "*jolly old chap.*" Modern utilitarianism has no answer for!

THE BELL.

In youth it jingles us on to school,
And it jingles us home to dinner;
It jingles the wise man—it jingles the fool—
It jingles the saint—it jingles the sinner,
It jingles the doctor, it jingles the preacher—
It jingles the lawyer, it jingles the teacher—
It jingles us all, whate'er we're about—
It jingles us in life, and will jingle us out.

Effect of Repetition.—Repeat the word *haste!* a number of times and it sounds like *stay!* Repeat *stay!* *stay!* *stay!*—and a bystander will think you are saying haste, haste, haste!

In the registration of the names of persons qualified to vote, as required by the Reform Act, some amusing scenes take place:

In the parish of St. Luke's, two brothers, named Bird, were objected to by the Tories. One of them was asked by Mr. Adey, if he had a freehold worth 40s. per annum?

Claimant—"Yes, d—n you, I have."

Mr. Adey—"You don't hold it as a trustee?"

Claimant—"No, d—n you, I don't."

Mr. Adey—"And you have a clear beneficial interest of 40s. a year in it?"

Claimant—"Yes, d—n you, I have."

Mr. Adey—"We thought you were both not entitled; and I am sorry you have been put to any trouble."

Claimant—"D—n you, I wish I could get at you; take care of your neck."

These fellows must have been *Loco Focos.*

STEAM-BOAT RACING.

How much is said of steam-boat racing! How many hard words are spoken and long faces put on against the Captain who may be so unfortunate as to have a 'blow up' in consequence of a trial of speed. He is considered by some a murderer, by others as something worse than mortal—for say these, he who can risk the lives of so many fellow beings to gratify a feeling of revenge or to sustain an unworthy pride, is almost a demon. Does an accident happen from racing?—the press comes down *en masse* upon the poor wretch who may chance to be captain, and were he to be tried before a jury of his countrymen, he would be condemned to be hung without benefit of clergy.

And yet in most instances the captain is the most innocent man on board—the one who wields the weapon of his judgment to the very last, and gives not the mastery to his feelings until sympathy and excitement have blunted the sword of the before mentioned counsellor. We will relate an anecdote in which we were concerned, to show the ignorant how a race is got up and to whom the blame belongs.

We were to go from New York to Albany, in the summer of 1830, and in the morning of a most beautiful day we stepped on board the North America. Competition had reduced the price of a passage, and of course increased the number of passengers, and our boat was crowded. Soon the noble vessel, that skims the waters like a floating palace, departed majestically from the wharf. At almost the same moment, the Ohio of equal size and beauty, left a neighbouring ship board on the same course. As we went rapidly up the river, our passengers were engaged in watching the progress of our majestic competitor, as a little astern of us, she proudly cut through the waters, her wheels leaving behind them a long line of foam and troubled waters, her pipe belching out thick black smoke, and her decks covered with a dense multitude. Soon she perceptibly gained on us, and she was only half her length in our rear. Now the curiosity of the thronging crowd around us began to be somewhat excited, and question and answer went round as to the probable comparative speed of the boats—and what would be the result *should there be a trial of speed.* When almost abreast of us, the interest grew stronger—we began to feel ourselves concerned in the honor of the boat in which we were, a vague sensation that that we should be disgraced if she were beaten, made our eyes more intent on our competitor, and a glow of excitement to crimson our cheeks.

All this while, our Captain was quietly occupied in his duties. Occasionally he turned a glance from the corner of his eye at the Ohio, but halted not an instant from his occupations. A battery was soon opened upon him from the now excited passengers.

'Captain,' cried one, 'she's going a-head.'

'Can't help it, sir—I've nothing to do with her.'

'Captain,' says another, 'don't for heaven's sake let her beat. Put on a little more steam!'

'Can't sir, and won't sir. I've responsibility enough now on my shoulders without running any risks.'

'Captain,' screams one from the upper deck, the Ohio'll beat. Go a-head! Put on the steam!'

'Captain,' roars one from the stern, 'by all that's Christian we shall be done up. Why don't you strike a-head.'

'Captain,' comes a voice from the bows—'On with her! on with her! Hurrah for the North America! Put on the steam! Creation—how they go a-head!'

At this moment a loud echoing 'Hurrah!' came to our ears from the other boat and a hundred hats were waving in the air. The Captain couldn't quite stand that, and he winked to the engineer. Our speed suddenly increased, and as we gained on our adversary, a loud, long shout burst from our anxious crowd!

'That's it! that's it! go a-head! On with her! Now we're even with her—we're a-head!—give her another pealer! And thereupon our deck resounded with another shout.

This was not lost on the Ohio. She evidently put on more steam, and puffing and blowing began to regain her advantage. The battery No 2 was opened on the Captain. He withstood it manfully for a time. We left first in the rear—vexation and disappointment were visible on the countenances of all—and a second shout rung like a peal of victory from the other boat. Even this, however, moved not our commander—though it was a hard shot to withstand; last shot soon after, a stentorian voice through a speaking trumpet, crossed the waters—

'Captain ——, when shall we say you'll be in at Albany?' and we could hear the rascals laugh.

Our veteran's calmness was altogether annihilated by this taunt—he disappeared for a moment, and the cause was soon explained by a more violent dashing of the wheels—then he raised his own trumpet, and mounting the wheel-house, roared out, prefacing his speech by an oath that would have sunk a moderate sized steamer—

'Don't cry before you're hurt—When *I* get in I'll tell em' spoke the Ohio about ten miles below!' —then turning round, he doubled his fist and exclaimed By — we'll beat em!'

'Now came the tug of war!' Our excitement amounted almost to agony. To beat was all we thought of. The boilers' bursting we should laughed at —we actually counted the revolution of the Ohio's wheels—Away—away—we went, both the boats coming nearer and nearer to each other. Soon we were within speaking distance, and jeers and sarcasms were bandied from deck to deck. Now it seemed as if we might have jumped from one boat to the other. The foaming eddies from the dashing wheels met and mingled in mad tumult, as if they participated in the struggle—now one boat applauded a witty speech from one of its own party—now a roar issued from its rival at the answer. But the vessels kept side by side.

We were both to stop at ——, and our Captain swore he'd get in first, for that he considered the point of victory. He was on the outside, and therefore had disadvantages to contend with—but still he was resolved. When within a few miles he stood off from the Ohio to obtain wider space for action. His aim was observed, and the Ohio steered closer to the shore. We came near the town—intensity of interest now made the parties still as death—almost the breathing was suspended—nothing could be heard, but the creaking of the heavy machinery and the dashing of the wheels. A crowd of curious citizens soon lined the wharves, and this added fuel to the flame. The Ohio began to slacken, sure of victory.

'Now Engineer,' cried our Captain, 'put on all she'll bear!'

We went like lightning—towards the same point with our rival. Nearer—nearer we came to her—closer—closer!

'You'll strike us,' shouted our rival Captain—'bear off!'

It was too late—crack we came together—our prow struck her wheel house before we turned at all. Then there was a crash of wood, and screams and outcries and mad shouts. All the wheel-house of the Ohio was torn away, and we went up triumantly to the wharf.

The next day the papers were unanimous, that Captain —— ought to be tried for endangering the lives of his passengers.

H.

THE HUMOURS OF BAT'LEMY FAIR.

JACK SCROGGINS AND THE CONJUROR.

The ancient Court of *Pied Poudre*, which is held during the festival of St. Bartholomew, was enlivened on Monday evening by a case of some interest, in which the renowned Jack Scroggins was the plaintiff, and Faustus Mullins, an itinerant conjuror, the defendant. Jack pleaded his own case in *propria personæ*, and Mullins in the same way depended on his talent and conjuring qualities for the chance of a get out. Jack came forward evidently labouring under great excitement, and addressing the worthy Marshal in a tone something between the creak of a door and the grunt of a pig whose larynx had been affected with inflammation, said 'Please your Worship, I has to complain of wery ingentlemanly sort of treatment by this here cove wot calls himself a conjeror. As I was going through the fair this here evening as is, I need 'my nate' a going on with his conjuration, and making the gentleman and ladies wot stood a looking at him laugh ready to split themselves; so as I haven't had a laugh ever since the Fancy's gone out vogue, I thought I'd have one free of expense too, and I stood, 'as many tools makes many,' to see what was a going on; I need him turning the cards into all manner o' things, and making what was black appear white; when at last he brings out a bag, what he showed us had nothing in it, and then all on a sudden he cackled for all the world like an old hen, and brought out a hegg, and afore you could say Jack Robinson, he brings out three more. Well, thought I, I never seed a conjuror lay heggs afore; but I knowed it was all a trick, and I said he warn't going to gammon me, for I was up to a thing or two since he was born, and so I was. With that he ups and defies me to come on the stage and find it out. So, thinking no harm, and supposing he was a gentlemanly sort of a man, I was flat enough to walk my corpus up; upon vitch he gives me the bag to look at, and satisfy myself, there warn't no hegg in it, vitch I did, and I'm blowed if there was a hegg in it as big as a sparrow's; well, then he had me look up his sleeves and both hands, which I did likewise. Now, says he, keep your eyes on me, and see I don't deceive you; vitch I did, when he again cackled, and putting his manley into the bag, out he brought a fine fresh hegg, as I thought, for he put it into my hand and I found quite warm. Now, says he, old stick in the mud, are you satisfied? And I'm blow'd if I wasn't posed. Then, says he, I'll puzzle you still more; for I'll throw this hegg down your throat, and pull it out your ear. If you do, says I, I'm blest if you won't do more than Ikey Baton, the famous Jew conjuror ever did in his best days. 'You shall see what you shall see!' says he, and taking my sneezer in one hand, and the hegg in the other, he calls to the gemmen and ladies to see this here wonderful deception.' He then bid me open my mouth as wide as I could, which I did as wide as I could, when all of a sudden he dashes the hegg right against my teeth, and smashed it into ribbons, sending part of the yolk down my throat, and leaving a live chicken in my mouth, which began to kick like a maggot in a horse's back, after which he rubbed the rest of the yolk over my face, as your worship sees. I never was so sick in all my blessed days; and so I determined to bring him afore you worship for redress; as know'd your worship would see fair play between a man."

The marshal asked Mr. Mullins what he had to say to the charge?

Mr. Mullins at once admitted the truth of the statement; but said that he had been challenged by Mr. Scroggins to a trial of his skill, and would have performed the feat he had intended, but Scroggins, the moment he put the egg in his mouth, scrunched it between his teeth, and thus occasioned the disaster of which he complained; for which he thought he had most reason to complain, inasmuch as he was a chicken out of pocket, which would have been hatched the next day, and in time have laid him lots of eggs in future experiments.

The Marshal considered that, in point of law, and consistent with former precedents, this was an unanswerable defence, and dismissed the plaintiff, with a caution to keep clear of conjurors in future; for it was clear he was 'no conjuror' himself.

Jack retired, chop fallen at his defeat, and exclaimed most loudly against the partiality of the Judge, who he said he had no doubt 'stood in' with Mullins' and was well 'tipp'd' to encourage his villainy.—*Dublin Satirist.*

TURKEY TRACKS IN STONE.

Professor Hitchcock, in his lecture some weeks ago gave extended details of the Bird Tracks he has discovered in different parts of the valley, impressed upon a stone. The first specimen found was in the vicinity of Greenfield, by Dr. Dean, who communicated the fact, with the specimen itself, to Professor Hitchcock. This was last summer, and since that time, the diligent researches of the Professor have enabled him to discover numerous other *tracks* in the slate-stone near the banks of the Connecticut river—In the large quarry, contiguous to the road lead ng to Springfield, five miles from town, near Rock Ferry, many new tracks have been found. A slab of some rods in length, contains six or seven successive steps by the same bird, and these tracks are found to make a stride of more than five feet in extent, and fifteen inches is the length of the *longest toe!* The ostrich's stride does not compare with this bird and its longest toe rarely exceeds seven inches. What a stupendous bird, then must this ante-deluvian one have been, with a stride of five or six feet and like all aquatic birds, with long necks, of which this is presumed to have been a species, with a head not less than *twenty feet elevation!*

There is no g ound for skepticism about these being bird-tracks. Prof. Hitchcock exhibited to the audience, eight different specimens, from the mammoth down to small birds, some of them as distinct on the slate-stone as if impressed but yesterday, and all of them what he conceives to be different species of birds. These specimens are all divested of the hind toe, but some of the larger ones have substituted, what appeared to be from the track, still shaggy hair. The inclination of the toes of the right and left foot inward, is most clearly defined, the spread of the toes in each exactly alike, and in some cases, the claws are distinctly indented. In addition to the specimens in the possession of Prof. Hitchcock, and those on the river banks, those discovered on the flag-stones in front of the old church and Court House in this town give additional strength to the previous testimony.—These slabs of slate-stone were taken from the quarry near Rock Ferry, and confirm the belief that the tracks were made by aquatic birds. The theory is, that the slate and red sand-stone, where these tracks have been discovered, were once soft mud. That these birds in wading about for food, left the impress of their feet, which mud finally was transformed into stone. This belief is strengthened by the fact, that on sand-banks by the river side, the foot s ps of aquatic birds of the present day are distinctly visible.—*Northampton Courier.*

A Leech Burrowing in the human Thigh.—Dr. Rowe, of Cavan, mentioned a curious case of this nature at the Dublin meeting. He said that he was called some time back to visit the daughter of a farmer residing at Drum, in the county of Cavan; the girl had been attacked several days previously with inflammation of the thigh, and at the time of his arrival was labouring under severe symptomatic fever, with delirium. The thigh was tense, red, and shining, enlarged to nearly twice its natural size, and very painful.—No cause could be assigned for the disease, and he was informed that, until the time of the present attack, she had always enjoyed excellent health. Having ascertained the existence of a collection of matter under the fascia, he made an incision, and evacuated a bowlful of pus, mixed with what he considered to be clots of blood. His attention was not directed to the contents of the abscess at that time, besides the room was dark, and he was anxious to give vent to the pus as quickly as possible, as the patient was extremely restless. On emptying the matter from the bowl on a clean flag outside the door, the girl's mother was surprised to find among it a leech, coiled up, quite alive, and moving actively. She immediately brought the leech to him, and it continued to live several days afterwards. On enquiring minutely into the history of the case, he found that some days before she first complained of the limb she had been gathering water cresses in a ditch; and had felt hurt in or about the ancle of the inflammed limb, but did not pay much attention to it at the time. On examining the ancle he found a s triangular cicatrix, such as might be produced by a leech-bite. This fact would seem to prove that such animals can enter, burrow in, and preserve their vitality in the soft parts of the human body. A member asked whether Dr. Roe meant to state that the leech had entered in the manner supposed? Dr. Roe stated that he did not know any other way in which it could enter. The animal in question was called a horseleech, and which is generally found in ditches and standing pools.—*Medical Gazette.*

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

THE SLANG KLIP.

In the good old times when Derick Vanderburgh, a Dutch burgher, arrived from Holland, and landed with his sturdy family at the Apokeepsing, his, together with one or two friendly families, were the sole residents and owne s of the new populous town, then a wild wood, save a few acres which were gradually cleared, and some small spots of low land or swales where the provender was obtained for the cattle, to preserve them during the long and inclement winter. Derick, by tradition, was the very picture of the genius of his nation; he was short and thick, with a short neck, and a large round head, covered from view, till sleeping, with his hat, in the land of which was twisted the stem of one pipe, while in his mouth rested the tube of another, which, after due performance, was exchanged for the first, and assumed its place in the social hat-band until called for. The pipe that was filled and lighted before Derick was d essed (for this was the first thing after rising) was not laid aside but for the meals, for the remainder of the day. It was the common practice of many families to procure a conch, which was used to call the men to meals, but in Derick's family this had been a useless appendage for at least three centuries, and although they retained one which had descended as an heir-loom to the family, yet it was elevated on a pole some twenty feet high before the door, on which a little twittering wren had reared her annual progeny for several years.

The place where Derick was at work could never be mistaken; for whether it was in clearing or in forest, there rose above the grass, or the trees, as the case might be, the graceful curl which ever floated like a pearly cloud over the head of Derick. He was tracked by the smoke of his pipe;—But this is neither here nor there to the story—Derick's wife, Katteenche, was a stout and substantial house-wife. Instead of wasting her time in trilling the piano and mincing along like a Turk's wife, veiled from the sun, she rose with the lark, rolled her sleeves to her elbows, d d up her work by three o'clock, and was then ready to take one of the younger boys and start to the woods, or near shore, for blackberries, &c. It so happened one beautiful afternoon when these fruits were in season, that after putting every thing in order, Katteenche called her son Hans to pitch the basket and follow to the woods, to see what they could find. After wandering for some time, and not meeting with the success they expected, they came in sight of the river. They had been following down a ravine which ran south-east to the river, and now turned an angle to the left and gained higher ground in an open space, where a full sight of the Hudson burst at once upon them. There was not a cloud in the sky, nor a breath of air to ruffle the sleeping waves of the lordly river. There it lay, a smooth emerald mirror, throwing back on the eye the dazzling reflection of the burning sun, which yet stood high in the western heaven. Rude and unpolished as they were, both mother and son were charmed with the sight. Every thing around was in repose, and they lingered long to gaze on the beauty of all before them. They insensibly gained a rock on the immediate shore—now, the insect began to stretch its tiny and transparent wing in the silver light, and now, the dwelling sun began to pencil a back ground of gold and vermilion, to relieve the form of the forest on the western shore.

"Oh! mom!" shrieked Hans, in an agony of affright; for the shriek came rushing upon her ear; "I am kill'd! I am kill'!" She turn d and saw one limb of her child in the fo d of a huge black snake—he had trudden upon it, and it coiled itself around his limb like the stanchs of a cable. The boy retained his foot upon its head, though without shoes, but the serpent was now wound so tightly around his limb that the extrication of its head was momentarily to be apprehended. "Your knife, Hans," said the mother—the boy pointed to his pocket, for the tug was heavy with the serpent, and he could not procure it. Quicker than thought, the mother plunged the knife through the folds of the rept le, and it fell severed and bleeding to the ground. "Now we are safe," she exclaimed, relieved from her apprehensions for the moment. "Safe!" shouted Hans, "look ye dare, mom," and he pointed his finger to a rock not many yards before them, and there in one shining, black, and living mass, crept, curled, and hissed a thousand like reptiles, their scaly folds glistening in the sun; they covered the face of the rock—they hung knotted in folds amid the surrounding shrubbery—they twined in the bushes—they rattled the loose stones. Their first impulse was to fly, but where! they were surrounded by a living maze, glancing their bright eyes in the sun, and darting out their forked and fiery tongues. A modern lady would have fainted, but not so the mother of Hans. They maintained a point of rock, rather apart from the reptiles, and they stood their ground. They were not, however, doomed to a long imprisonment; with the setting sun the snakes disappeared, whistling and drawing their long folds into the clefts of the rocks.—They were about to depart from so uninviting a neighbourhood when their attention was arrested by the sound of oars, and as they looked through the twilight, they discovered a steady red light, moving from the western, immediately across the waters towards them. On it came—quick, quick, quicker—till it finally shot over the unruffled face of the river, it approached the shore and paused—and then by that red and glaring light they saw a boat, dark, yet transparent, for the waves shone through it, and there sat in its stern a dark figure, and it moved not; but over it fell the red and sickly g are of the unearthly light, and they saw a body and arms, but it was without a head, and while they gazed, the light flared high and fierce, the figure reised from between its knees, a *head*, and its fingers were in its matted locks; a livid paleness was on the bloody cheek, the mouth was foaming with contortions, and the eyes glared like balls of fire, and protruded from their sockets, and there rose from its blanched lips on the evening air, a howl, long, loud, and appalling, and the whole vanished in a flash of fire.

Hans' hair shot up so quickly, that his cap was thrown some ten feet in the air, and was never seen more, and they sprang from the rock for their dwelling to which they ran, Hans crying, "Mom, I am kild! I am kil!"

That rock which witnessed the adventure of the snakes and the demon, was then called the SLANGE KLIP—in plain English SNAKE ROCK.

RURAL ECONOMIST.

To make a Quartern Loaf out of a Log of Wood.—In the first place, every thing that was soluble in water was removed by frequent maceration and boiling; the wood was then reduced to a minute state of division, that is to say, not merely into fine fibres, but actual powder; and after being repeatedly subjected to the heat of an oven, was ground in the usual manner of corn. Wood thus prepared, according to the author, acquires the smell and taste of corn flower. It is, however, never quite white, but always of a yellowish color. It also agrees with corn flour in this respect, that it does not ferment without the addition of leaven, and in this case sour leaven of corn flour is found to answer best. With this it makes a perfectly uniform and spongy bread; and when it is thoroughly baked, and has much crust, it has a much better taste of bread than what in times of scarcity is prepared from bran and husks of corn. Wood flour, also, boiled in water, forms a thick, tough, trembling jelly, like that of wheat starch, and which is very nutricious. [Philosophical Translations, 1827, Part II. p 318.

Singular Deviation in the growth of the Grape.—We have received from a correspondent in Portsmouth, the following account of the same, accompanied with specimens of the fruit:

"I have sent you, as a curiosity, some purple grapes, which grew on a white sweet water vine. I am certain of the fact, as I think the grapes from the vine myself. There is no Isabella standing near; but these grapes were twelve feet from any Isabella. You will perceive that part of them have the form of the Isabella, and some of them of the sweet water. The color of one grape is mixed. The vines have stood where they now are for several years, but nothing of the kind has ever taken place before. The mixing of fruit in the grape is new to me. It is nothing unusual with the squash-bee, and it has taken place with the apple—an instance of the insect growing on a limb of the Baldwin. But in this case the limbs of the two trees interlaced."

We tasted of the grapes, and some of them had a strong flavor of the Isabella. Have any of our correspondents ever known of such a singular anomaly? If so, we should be glad to hear of it.—*Amer. Gar. Mag.*

Coloring Properties of the Venitian Sumach or Purple Fringle Tree.—We have been informed by William Partridge, Esq. of New York, whose "Treatise on Dyeing" is a standard work, that the wood of the Venitian Sumach (Rhus Cotinus,) well known as an ornamental shrub or small tree in our gardens, affords a lasting and permanent orange dye. It is the opinion of this gentleman, that the cultivation of this shrub to any extent would be an object of great profit to the grower, and importance to the manufacturer. It is easily increased by layers, and we believe, perfectly hardy in every part of the Union.—*Ib.*

Imprint Tokay Grapes.—"Each vintage," says an article about the Imperial Tokay, "produces three kinds of wine; the first, that which flows spontaneously from the grapes themselves, which may be called the essence of Tokay; this is considered the best kind of the three, and what makes it so, is its *flowing spontaneously* from the grapes." Something like this is observable in regard to that most delicious of all fruits—the peach. In going through a peach orchard, with fruit-knife in hand, and plucking, paring and eating at pleasure, that peach is the sweetest, the most luscious, particularly if it is a clingstone, when the skin is burned, and the juice is candied over the o'ell or fissure in the peach.—*Ib.*

Salt Water on Plants.—After an inundation of Friesland, in 1825, the oak, the mulberry, pear and peach trees, and deep rooted ones, did not suffer; nor the asparagus: the onions, celery, pumpkins, and some others, were never finer. But the vines and gooseberries contracted a salt taste, and the apricots, apples, cherries, poplars, elms, beech and billows, could not stand it. They pushed out a few leaves, and then declined.—*Bost. Univ.* 1828, p. 275.

The Tomato.—A writer in the New York Farmer, an individual of sedentary habits, and of close mental labor, recommends from his own experience the g eat beneficial effects of the tomato as an article of common diet. He are, with him, has superceded the necessity of medicine, to which, from his habits and constitutional predispositions, he had to have frequent recourse. He thinks that its power in quickening and strengthening the action of the digestive and visceral organs is great and salutary. The tomato is raised with less difficulty than almost any other vegetable, and its produce is abundant. It may be used in almost any imaginable mode of dressing, and will serve the same good medical purpose.

A New Variety of Pea.—The Charleston Courier states that a quantity of a new species (?) of ped has been imported from Cuba, by Dr. B. R. Stroble, of that city, and placed on the gal leston cultivator of the Southern Agriculturist, for gratuitous distribution, with a view of introducing their culture into the United States. It is a native of Africa, and is called the *Garavance* or *Bragance.* Peas of this kind yield on old Spain 300 bushels to the acre; they sell ripe in Havana market for from $1 75 @ 2 50 per bushel. They are excellent for soups, are larger than even the marrowfats, and are said to be better, cooked in the same way.—*Middletown Sentinel.*

THE SILK CULTURIST.

HISTORY OF THE SILK WORM.

The silk worm (*bombyx mori*) is a species of the caterpillar, which after undergoing several metamorphoses becomes a moth like others of the genus. The color of the worm for the first eight or ten days after hatching, is an obscure black. It casts its skin at stated periods, until it has attained its largest size, when it becomes yellow. It is about three inches long when full grown, covered with scattering hairs, and has a small fleshy tubercle on the upper e d of the last ring. After constructing its cocoon, which is usually about the size of a pigeon's egg, and similar in shape, is it *transformed* to a chrysalis, and subsequently to a moth. After emerging in the cocoon about twenty days, it forces its way out and dies immediately after depositing its egg, to the number of five hundred or more, which are attached together by a gummy substance. The several ages of the worm amount to thirty-two days, but have been known to extend to sixty.

The silk worm was originally a native of China, and the adjacent parts of Asia, where it makes its cocoons upon the tree on which it feeds. It was there also fed and domesticated long before it was known el-where. It was first carried into Persia. In the year 552, two monks, at the instance of the Emperor Justinian, succeeded in carrying a number of the eggs, concealed in hollow canes, to the isle of Cos. In the same century, Justinian caused the silk worm to be introduced into Constantinople. They were thence carried to Greece, where, and in the Greek Empire, they were confined for six hundred years. In the twelfth century, they were introduced into the island of Sicily by the King, whence they spread into Arabia, Spain, Italy, France, and other European countries. From Italy the manufacture of silk was introduced into Derby, in England, in 1718, by a Mr. John Lombe, who travelled in that country for the purpose of acquiring the necessary information. But according to statements, which are supposed to be authentic, he fell a victim to the jealousies of the Italians, having been poisoned by them. They were first known in America, about 1620, in the reign of James I., who sent out eggs and mulberry seed to Virginia, and a book of instructions for their culture, written by himself.

The nature and origin of silk, were secrets in most countries long after the article was known. That the Romans were ignorant of its origin, is manifest from the accounts which different writers give of it. It was supposed by some to be the product of a tree, growing on its trunk and branches as hair grows upon the bodies of animals.—Others supposed it proceeded from a shellfish—a kind of muscle which throws out threads for the purpose of attaching itself to rocks. Others supposed it to be the entrails of a particular kind of spider, after being fed upon paste and the leaves of the green willow until it burst with fat. Others imputed it to an insect which built nests of clay, and collected wax. These different ways of accounting for it, show that they were in utter ignorance of the worm, by whose labor it is produced.

According to the ancients, silk was first brought from Serica or Serenda, (China) in small quantities. The Chinese ascribe the origin of the manufacture to the invention of the Empress Si-ling-shi, wife of the Emperor Hoang-ti, about 2700 years before Christ. Manufactured silk was little known in Europe, at the time of the reign of the Emperor Augustus, who was contempora y with Christ; and it is mentioned as a wanton extravagance, in the prodigal Heliogabalus, that he had a garment made wholly of silk. The Emperor Aurelian, 270 years after this, refused his Empress a silk robe merely because he could not incur the expense. It was then worth more than its weight in gold. Even James I. before his accession to the English throne in 1603, was compelled to borrow a pair of silk stockings, of the Earl of Mar, when he appeared before the English Ambassador. This circumstance is supposed to have drawn his attention to the culture of silk, and to have been the cause of his introducing the worm into the colony of Virginia, where, as also in Georgia, he granted lands on condition of planting one hundred white mulberry trees on every ten acres of cleared land.

The time has now arrived when an individual, of either sex, is rarely found whose dress does not in part, consist of the product of the silk worm. But notwithstanding the enormous consumption of this article, we are almost wholly dependent on foreign culture and manufacture to supply it. In a country like ours, whose soil and climate so admirably adapted to the profuse ion of this useful and beautiful article, is it not astonishing that the attention of our enterprising agriculturists and manufacturers has not been more drawn to it—and is it not equally surprising, that government has not extended its encouragement to a branch of national economy, so productive, and on which our independence so essentially depends?

RHODE ISLAND SILK.

A few months since, we gave some account of the operations of the Valentine Silk Company in this city. They were at that time just getting their plantation of mulberry trees under way, and had commenced operating some machinery by way of experiment. Since that time they have manufactured a considerable quantity of rich and beautiful goods, and have been so fully satisfied with the result of their experiment, that they have fitted up, in the vicinity of the Steam Cotton Factory in this city, a building, thirty feet by ninety, three stories high, with a basement, to be devoted hereafter to the manufacture of Silk. An engine six horse power is already up and the machinery likewise in operation. Thus as Rhode Island led the way in the manufacture of cotton, so does she lead in the manufacture of silk—and we do not doubt that the latter enterprise will prove to be even more beneficial to New England than the former has ever been.

The plantation of this company now contains about 30,000 trees from four to five years old, and from six to eight feet high.—One of the oldest and most eminent silk culturists in the United States, on examining this plantation a few days since, expressed the opinion that, for the next five years in products would average half a pound of silk to a tree. The silk when wound upon the spool, is worth five dollars per pound. At this estimate, the whole product of the plantation would amount to the incredible sum of $75,000 per year. But admitting—and it is admitted on all hands—that the trees for the next five years will average one-eighth of a pound each, the products of the plantation will amount to upwards of $18,000 per year.—*Providence Journal.*

Seed Cocoons.—In the selection of cocoons for seed, care should be taken that an equal number of males and females are preserved. The sexes are distinguished by external appearance of the cocoons. Those of the females are the largest and fullest in the middle, while those of the male are smaller, have a ring drawn tight in the middle and have one, and sometimes both ends a little compressed. After they are selected they should be strung on separate threads, and care be taken that the needle do not penetrate too far in stringing. In about two weeks from the time of rising to spin, the moths will come out of the cocoons. This ordinarily happens in the morning, and the males and females should be kept separate an hour or two, after which they should be placed together in pairs on sheets of paper and laid away in a dark room until the female has done laying her eggs. This will occupy several days.

It will be found convenient to have paper boxes perforated with small air holes, in which to confine the moths from the time of their coming out of the cocoons until the time of coupling them with the females. In a week or ten days after the eggs are laid upon the paper, the sheets should be folded up, packed away in a tight box and deposited in a dry cellar there to remain through the winter. The number of eggs laid by each moth is from three to five hundred.

Superiority of the Chinese Mulberry.—The superiority of the Chinese Mulberry consists in the rapidity of its growth, its disposition to multiply and the quantity and quality of its foliage. M. Bonafous, Director of the *Royal Garden of Turin*, says the shoots of this mulberry *increase from six to seven feet in one year*, and that five thousand slips of it are equal to one hundred thousand plants of the common white mulberry; and experiments in this country prove that his statement is not exaggerated. The superiority of its foliage consists in the facility given for picking it from the trees, many of the leaves being from ten to twelve inches in length, and from eight to ten in breadth; and the increased weight of a better quality of silk made from it.

In a report on the mulberry of the Philipines, made to the Academy of Dijon by Mr. Tilloy, of the Medical Jury of the department of Cote d' Or, August 1834, and transmitted by the editor of the Farmer's Register, we find the following statement: "In the same situation, and in the same temperature, five hundred silk worms have been raised on the common white mulberry of the Philipines. The time of the raising was of the same duration; 15 pounds of the leaves of the white mulberry, and 15 pounds of the mulberry of the Philipines were sufficient for both. The labor of the silk worms being over, the cocoons were weighed; 384 cocoons of the worms fed on the mulberry of the Philipines weighed one pound, while it took 420 of the others for the same weight; both gave two ounces of very fine silk from a pound of cocoons. The only difference that has been remarked, was, that in winding the cocoons furnished by the worms fed on the mulberry of the Philipines, no threads were broken, which was not the case with the others. This is a proof of the superior quality of the silk of the first."

The Chinese mulberry has already been acclimated in France, and we have little doubt, with proper care and cultivation will withstand the severity of our climate.

Soak your Seed.—The suggestion of a practical gentleman in corroboration of our own experience on the subject, has satisfied us that mulberry seed ought never to be sown until it has been soaked in water blood warm for at least thirty six hours. It will vegetate quicker, grow more vigorously and ensure a much greater number of plants.

Silk.—The editor of the Buffalo Whig acknowledges the receipt of a skein of silk, manufactured by Mrs. Reed, of Aurora, Erie county. It was from a crop of silk raised there by Mrs. R. this season. It is pronounced to be of superior quality, and equal to that which is found in our shops and stores.

Aboriginal Port-Folio.

THIS splendid National work, is now in the full tide of success, and unbounded expectations, and the liberal encouragement which the subscriber has received, induces him still further to attempt its wider and more general circulation.

The work has been examined by distinguished judges, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, and pronounced has been of the most interesting character.—Men of letters, and of the various professions, have testified to the rapidity, beauty, fidelity, and richness of coloring of the engravings of Indian Portraits, and declared that a work of the kind ever published in the United States, and the subscriber feels himself, from his long residence among the Indians, and close observation of their character and manners, peculiarly qualified to execute it with correctness, and to give to the public an Indian painting. Such will be accomplished, and the work will be executed in the style of the best shops in the city. The Paris and London fashions shall also have a place in this work—which will enable each tailor who subscribes to it to keep pace with the improvements in the line of business. The experience which the author of this work has had, not only as a tailor, in all branches of the trade, but also as a Draftsman and Fashion Plate Engraver, has enabled him to simplify and explain his system to those at a distance who write for it, as to enable almost every one to comprehend its principles at first sight. Encouraged on the superiority of it as unsurpassed by any thing now existing.

N. B.—The largest and most splendid sheet of fancy pictures ever offered to the Trade, is now ready for delivery to his patrons, at two dollars and fifty cents per sheet of Twenty Figures, and all others of the Fashions for 1835.

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WHICH has proved itself equal, if not superior, to Swaim's or any other Panacea, for the cure of the following diseases, viz:

Neurosis, or affections of the bones; King's Evil, or Scrofula; Cancerous and inveterate Ulcers; Liver and Bilious Complaints; Rheumatic affections of the head and system generally; Fevers of the various types, and Scorbutic affections, and all diseases arising from the improper use of mercury.

As a general depurative article, or purifier of the blood, this medicine possesses invaluable properties. It improves the appetite, and has been found a safe remedy for the removal of the skin of that yellow tint, so common in bilious constitutions.

For sale by C. THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and 2d streets, Philadelphia. Price, $1,50. nov 14—3m

Sadsburyville Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 19th of December, on the premises, the following described property, viz: all that well known Tavern Stand, situated in Sadsburyville, Sadsbury township, Chester county, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, about 40 miles from the former, and within one mile of the Columbia railroad.

Lot No 1—on the north side of said turnpike, fronting 84 feet, and extending back 274½ feet, adjoining lands of Francis Armstrong and others, on which is erected a comfortable two story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, with three rooms and entry on each floor, and where a profitable business has been done.

Lot No 2—adjoining No. 1, 30 feet front, and 272½ feet back, on which is a comfortable house and stable.

No. 3—adjoining No 2, and lands of George W. Baldwin, 45 feet front, 274½